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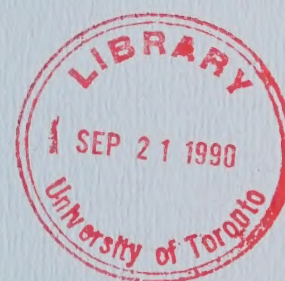
ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION
ASSESSMENT DES
BOARD EVALUATIONS
ENVIRONNMENTALES

VOLUME: 232

DATE: Thursday, September 6, 1990
le jeudi 6 septembre 1990

BEFORE/DEVANT:

A. KOVEN Chairman/Président
E. MARTEL Member/Commissaire



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HEARING ON THE PROPOSAL BY THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL
RESOURCES FOR A CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ON CROWN LANDS IN ONTARIO

IN THE MATTER of the Environmental
Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1980, c.140;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of the Class Environmental
Assessment for Timber Management on Crown
Lands in Ontario;

- and -

IN THE MATTER of an Order-in-Council
(O.C. 2449/87) authorizing the
Environmental Assessment Board to
administer a funding program, in
connection with the environmental
assessment hearing with respect to the
Timber Management Class
Environmental Assessment, and to
distribute funds to qualified
participants.

Public hearing held at the Pinewood Motor Inn,
378 Station Road, Espanola, Ontario, on
Thursday, September 6th, 1990, commencing at
2:00 p.m.

VOLUME 232

(Official Transcript)

BEFORE:

MRS. ANNE KOVEN
MR. ELIE MARTEL

Chairman
Member

A P P E A R A N C E S

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MR. B. CAMPBELL)	
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MR. R. COSMAN)	ASSOCIATION and ONTARIO
MS. E. CRONK)	LUMBER MANUFACTURERS'
MR. P.R. CASSIDY)	ASSOCIATION
MR. H. TURKSTRA	ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
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MR. D. HUNTER)	NISHNAWBE-ASKI NATION
MS. S. BAIR-MUIRHEAD)	and WINDIGO TRIBAL
	COUNCIL
MR. J.F. CASTRILLI)	
MS. M. SWENARCHUK)	FORESTS FOR TOMORROW
MR. R. LINDGREN)	
MS. B. SOLANDT-MAXWELL)	
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MR. D. WOOD)	POWER & PAPER COMPANY
MR. D. MacDONALD	ONTARIO FEDERATION OF
	LABOUR

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MR. S.M. MAKUCH)	
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MR. G.J. KINLIN		DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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MR. C. BRUNETTA

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO
TOURISM ASSOCIATION

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1 ---Upon commencing at 2:05 p.m.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Good afternoon, ladies and
3 gentlemen. Welcome to the third meeting of the timber
4 management hearing in Espanola. We thank you for
5 coming here to talk with us today.

6 My colleague Mr. Elie Martel needs no
7 introduction to those of you who live in the north.
8 Mr. Martel served as a member of the provincial
9 parliament in Queen's Park for 20 years and he
10 continues to be a strong representative of northern
11 interests. We are very fortunate to have his
12 participation at this hearing.

13 My name is Anne Koven and I chair the
14 timber management hearing. We are assisted by Mr.
15 Daniel Pascoe who is standing. If you have any
16 questions about the environmental assessment Board or
17 the hearing process or you want to make some
18 arrangements for submission to the Board, please speak
19 with Mr. Pascoe.

20 Mr. Martel and I are members of the
21 Environmental Assessment Board. We are appointed for
22 three-year terms by the Ontario government and we work
23 full time on the timber management hearing. We have
24 been doing so since we started in May of 1988. That's
25 over two years ago. We spent much of that time in

1 Thunder Bay and more recently in Toronto.

2 This is our 232nd hearing day. We have
3 accumulated over 40,000 pages of transcripts and we
4 will be holding hearings like this one across Ontario.
5 We visited Dryden and Fort Frances already, we will be
6 going on to Hearst and Geraldton and Timmins in the
7 next month.

8 What is it that we do. We listen to the
9 evidence and we listen to everyone's evidence in order
10 to make a decision about the application before us and
11 that is, timber management planning and the proponent
12 in this hearing is the Ministry of Natural Resources.

13 The Environmental Assessment Act tells us
14 how we have to make this decision, how we have to
15 consider the evidence and the environmental impacts
16 associated with this activity.

17 We listen to all of the evidence. We
18 haven't made a decision yet. We don't make a decision
19 until we've heard from everyone. I don't know when
20 this process will end. After hearing the evidence, we
21 make decision about whether or not to approve this
22 application.

23 The hearing process itself is more formal
24 and complicated than Mr. Martel and I would like. We
25 think it is difficult for people to meet with us in

1 large groups and stand up in romms like this and tell
2 us what they think, but we encourage you to do.

3 There are a few simple rules about the
4 hearing. The first thing is that we have scheduled --
5 I think there are 19 or 20 people this afternoon who
6 want to make submissions to the Board. Many of those
7 contacted us as a result of reading the notice in the
8 newspaper, others have asked to make submissions as a
9 result of being at the meetings yesterday or getting in
10 touch with us after hearing about the hearing.

11 After we've heard these planned
12 submissions, anyone in the audience can get up and talk
13 to the Board if they want. You are free to ask
14 questions of any one who speaks to the Board. Mr.
15 Martel and I have will be asking questions of people
16 who make submissions if there is something we don't
17 understand clearly.

18 When you make a submission, we are going
19 to ask you to come up to the table and be sworn in.

20 There are full-time parties who appear
21 before us regularly and some of them are here today and
22 I will introduce them to the audience. In the event
23 that they ask you a question you will know whose
24 interest they represent.

25 Mr. Bob Cosman is with the Ontario

1 Forestry Industries Association and the Ontario Lumber
2 Manufacturing Association; Mr. Ted Reed and Mr. Jim
3 Antler - could you please stand, gentlemen, thank you -
4 are with the Northern Ontario Tourist Outfitters; is
5 Barrie Maxwell here today?

6 (no response)

7 Barrie Maxwell has been here representing
8 Forests for Tomorrow, but I don't see here at this
9 moment. Dr. Terry Quinney is the Ontario Federation of
10 Anglers & Hunters; Ms. Seaborn represents the Ministry
11 of the Environment; and Ms. Catherine Blastorah
12 represents the Ministry of Natural Resources.

13 If you have a written presentation, we
14 would like you to give us a copy of that and we will
15 make it an exhibit so it will become part of the
16 record. If you don't have a copy of your submission to
17 leave with us, that's all right.

18 Everything we say today is being
19 transcribed, taken down by our court reporters and I
20 see Bev Dillabough over there -- Marilyn Callaghan,
21 sorry, Bev Dillabough is also working with us and Eddy
22 Dugas.

23 We also have French interpreters
24 attending our hearing. They are Roland Henri,
25 Laurie -- do I have the right names. Sorry, I know

1 that is Angelo Macri and Andre Moreau.

2 Also, if you want a copy of the written
3 transcripts or you want to look at the written
4 transcripts you can find them in the library at
5 Espanola.

6 Also, if there is anyone in the audience
7 who wants me to repeat my remarks in French I'm happy
8 to do so.

9 S'il y a quelqu'un qui est présente dans
10 l'audience qui voudrait que je répète mes mots de
11 bienvenu ou la marche à suivre en français, je suis
12 contente de faire ça.

13 Aussi, il y a des traducteurs dans la
14 salle pour les présentations, si vous voulez.

15 With that, we can start with the
16 presentations this afternoon and the first person we
17 will call on is Mr. Charlie Smith.

18 Good afternoon, Mr. Smith.

19 CHARLIE SMITH, Sworn

20 MR. SMITH: Hello, my name is Charlie
21 Smith. I am a farmer and part-time guide, among other
22 things, and an avid outdoorsman.

23 I very much appreciate the chance to air
24 my concerns on forest management. There are no doubt
25 very many facets of timber management that will be

1 covered here in these couple of days. My specific
2 interest is depletion of game habitat.

3 I have hunted, worked and played in the
4 bush thereabouts for 34 years. During that time, I've
5 kept my eyes open and I've read everything I could get
6 my hands on relating to wildlife. Over the years, I've
7 come to the conclusion that our present forest
8 management is a tragedy for wildlife. I can hardly
9 envisage a method more destructive to the game habitat.
10 I'm not going to get into the way --

11 MR. MARTEL: Could you just slow down a
12 bit because people are trying to take notes, okay?

13 MR. SMITH: Yeah, okay. I'm kind of
14 nervous.

15 MR. MARTEL: Relax.

16 MR. SMITH: Easy to say. I'm not going
17 to get into the way we waste timber. I'm not going to
18 comment on the unsightly messes we leave behind. I
19 will it leave to others to cry about the cutting of the
20 old stands at Bark Lake. I would rather concentrate on
21 wildlife habitat reduction and the over-harvest of game
22 caused by our forestry methods.

23 Don't get me wrong, I have nothing
24 against timber cutting. I don't want to reduce
25 anyone's livelihood, and I agree with Greg Carlyle when

1 he said, we are not a playground for southern Ontario,
2 but I think we should stop and realize that the
3 provincial forest belongs to all of us not just the
4 jobbers and paper companies and that we have a
5 responsibility to see that our children will have a
6 forest to play and hunt in and not just a big tree
7 farm.

8 All you have to do is take a drive up the
9 Tote Road north of Massey until you come to the
10 straight rows of planted jack pine. Walk in and see
11 what you can find for game sign; you won't find much.
12 Why? Because there's nothing to eat. What eats a jack
13 pine besides a pulp mill.

14 I know we have to replant in order to
15 have trees for the next crop, but do we have to tear
16 down and destroy cedar yards and hardwood browse
17 ridges, bust them flat, grind them up and/or control,
18 burn them, bulldoze the top soil so that only these God
19 forsaken pine can survive, and then in a few years go
20 back and spray poison all over it so that any little
21 struggling deciduous trees are killed. Is this forest
22 management?

23 These so-called undesired species have
24 great value to game. They could have value to us.
25 Cedar fence posts, the last time I checked, cost four

1 or five dollars a piece. I know farmers with cedar
2 stands that have been producing posts for several
3 generations because they harvest them sensibly and with
4 reasonably sized equipment or horses. Those cedar
5 yards still shelter deer all winter long.

6 Why can't we do that on Crown lots?
7 Because the first thing we would do is get all greedy
8 and take everything even close to the correct size and
9 we would do it with a timber jack and flatten
10 everything we didn't want.

11 The same applies to the hardwoods. If we
12 decide to harvest it at all, we go roaring in with all
13 kinds of huge equipment and crush every damn thing we
14 don't haul away. Meanwhile, Joe citizen is lucky to
15 get a permit to cut a bit of firewood.

16 If these stands of so-called undesired
17 species must be harvested, they should be cut in such a
18 way that respects the integrity of the stand and not
19 flattened to make a seedbed for pine.

20 Now I'd like to move on to the big
21 slashes. So far I've been kind of skirting around the
22 edge of these, just like most things do, but it's time
23 I got right out in the middle of the clearcuts.

24 Every hunter knows that game likes edges,
25 the edge of the bush, the edge of a lake, the edge of a

1 marsh; the more edges the better. It, therefore,
2 follows that if we just must clearcut, and I don't
3 think we must, it should be done in smaller strips than
4 it is now. If you have to go back in 10 or 20 years
5 and take another strip beside the old one, so be it.

6 The undesired species could be left on
7 the unharvested strips or could make up the unharvested
8 strip entirely. Certainly no more than a third of the
9 land surface of a given area should be cut in a
10 ten-year period and no single cut should be larger than
11 20 hectares.

12 I suppose we must plant pine. Hopefully
13 the people in forestry are correct in the type of wood
14 we will want in 30 or 40 years, but I don't think we
15 should scrape off the topsoil and I can't ever agree
16 with the poisoning of the young hardwoods, poplar and
17 berry bushes with herbicides. If your pines can't
18 compete, so be it, it must not be the right area for
19 them.

20 It would do no good, however, to cut in
21 small strips rather than big cuts if we allowed the
22 hunters to drive in the cut roads hunting. If we do
23 this, we are only arranging a slaughter as they
24 organize and drive the strips out. This is a problem,
25 but it's easy to solve. We just make it illegal to

1 drive a vehicle on cuts or access roads, no bikes,
2 trikes or trucks.

3 I assure you that if the only person that
4 can drive in are the conservation officers and the
5 forestry personnel, then the moose and deer two or
6 three miles in are pretty safe. There was a time, say,
7 20 years ago when you go could for a walk or paddle a
8 canoe four or five miles from the road. You would find
9 lots of game and fish and very few men, but now there
10 are roads everywhere and everyone, myself included,
11 have some mechanical toy to get themself back into the
12 bush.

13 It may seem outside the scope of timber
14 management, but if you think of it it's not. It's the
15 cutters and Ministry that puts the roads in and they do
16 it for timber; therefore, this is the forum to suggest
17 that these roads be closed. For example, up the local
18 Tote Road, the only roads or trails open to wheel
19 traffic should be the Tote Road, Whiskey Lake,
20 Matawansan and the main Plaunt Road. If we don't do
21 this, you can kiss the moose good-bye.

22 There are not migrating like some people
23 think, they are getting wiped out. Fancy tag laws
24 won't save them, but improving their habitat and
25 closing the access roads to the public will. If you

1 want to hunt, paddle or walk, participation is supposed
2 to be good for us anyway.

3 If you look at the harvest of statistics
4 you will see that the areas with the highest moose
5 population are areas that are hard to get at. We can
6 make it happen here. We can continue harvesting trees
7 and game forever from the same areas, but not by
8 clearcutting and carrying rifles and bush worker's
9 half-tons. What chance does the poor old moose have if
10 one week half his range is cut down and the next day,
11 just when he's gotten used to the machinery, one of the
12 workers, perhaps someone who doesn't obey game laws,
13 sticks a rifle out of a truck and pots him.

14 We can't stop the woodworkers driving in,
15 of course, and we can't stop the natives hunting, but
16 we could at least make it illegal to carry firearms in
17 a work area or in any vehicle with permission to enter
18 work areas.

19 I know that the idea of denying vehicles
20 access to the cut roads will not be popular with the
21 general hunting population and possibly not with the
22 tourist outfitters. However, when you stop and realize
23 that it may well be a matter of limiting access or
24 limiting hunting, then stopping the trucks seems a
25 lesser evil.

1 Timber is big business, but so is
2 hunting. I myself do some guiding, so do many others.
3 There are lots of tourist outfitters in the area, each
4 with their employees, not to mention the money spent on
5 guns and equipment. All tolled, quite a financial
6 investment and we all depend on Crown land to provide
7 us with a reasonable amount of game.

8 What of the local hunters. Hundreds of
9 us depend on the area to supply us with a month or two
10 of good clean recreation. Surely that has some value.
11 How much is a pound of moose or venison worth to a
12 lucky hunter. I know that where such meat can be
13 legally purchased it goes for well over \$5.00 a pound.
14 So from a strictly financial viewpoint, a moose that
15 dresses out at 500 pounds is worth \$2,500. Nothing to
16 sneeze at. And if we use proper timber management we
17 could produce lots of them.

18 We all have a right to use the Crown land
19 if we use it properly and if we do use it properly it
20 can continue to produce pulp, lumber, big game, small
21 game, fur and dickie birds forever.

22 I don't think it's too late to save our
23 wildlife habitat, but it's getting close. The bush
24 does not exist solely for our convenience and profit
25 and we can't continue treating it like it does.

1 Thank you.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
3 Smith.

4 Is there anyone who has a question for
5 Mr. Smith?

6 MR. COSMAN: Just one question, Madam
7 Chair.

8 Mr. Smith, you expressed your concern
9 about the depletion of moose habitat, would you also
10 agree that over-hunting is a problem with respect to
11 the moose in the area?

12 MR. SMITH: Certainly over-hunting is a
13 problem, but I think I covered the fact that we could
14 make pockets safe for the moose by cutting out driving
15 in to the cut roads.

16 MR. COSMAN: Thank you.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Smith.

18 Is Mr. Danis?

19 Good afternoon, Mr. Danis.

20 FERNAND DANIS, Sworn

21 MR. DANIS: Ladies and gentlemen, my name
22 is Fernand Danis and I'm a contractor in the logging
23 business in the Temagami area. I am also a member of
24 the Independent Loggers of Ontario.

25 Our national habitat is the forest of

1 Ontario. Habitat is threatened by people who want the
2 forest to be a playground not a work place. Our
3 disposition, easy going, sociable, but stubborn and
4 determined when threatened. The things we like is our
5 families, hard work and honesty and what we dislike is
6 welfare.

7 In the last few months we, the
8 Independent Loggers of Ontario, have been trying to
9 meet with the premier David Peterson to discuss the
10 social and economic consequences of his government
11 forestry policy. However, we have not been successful.
12 We, the Independent Loggers of Ontario, would like the
13 Ministry of Natural Resources to provide either
14 financial and/or technical assistance to loggers to
15 help with the recently approved logging and road
16 building regulations; that all the Crown land of
17 Ontario be designated multiple use and that modified
18 logging be allowed in large preserved areas as it has
19 always been in Algonquin Park; that independent loggers
20 be included on advisory groups and other panels being
21 set up by the Ministry of Natural Resources; that
22 compensation be paid to loggers when the government
23 fails to distribute licenses as specified.

24 We'd like to be compensated by the
25 government for doing the government's work. By this, I

1 mean in areas where we are required to leave up to 50
2 per cent of the timber as shelterwood and seed tree.
3 We are not paid by the hours, but by piecework and
4 volume; thus, losing half our income by doing this.

5 We would like MNR people marking boundary
6 lines and area lines when the licences are issued. We
7 would like area charges to be charged according to the
8 percentage of area cut.

9 Water crossing. The government people go
10 way over board for the building of these crossings.

11 As an independent logger in Ontario, I am
12 becoming very worried by the policies of your
13 government in respect to continual backing down in the
14 face of pressure tactics from environmental groups in
15 Toronto and Ottawa, increasing the amount of regulation
16 pertaining to road building and logging operations.

17 The role of the Ministry of Natural
18 Resources' staff has enforcement officers rather than
19 advisors, the reduction in the amount of land base in
20 Ontario is available for logging, the failure to
21 present to the public the importance of the logging
22 industry through the well-being of Ontario and Canada.

23 The people of Ontario who live in small
24 resource-based communities are now no more than second
25 class citizens. Please address our concerns before the

1 consequences of government in action become life
2 threatening.

3 Well, ladies and gentlemen, I would like
4 to conclude by saying that as a logger and a member of
5 the Independent Loggers of Ontario, I was very upset
6 and discouraged by what the government did with my and
7 your tax dollars without any consideration, shut down
8 the sawmill in Temagami and buy out all of the
9 employees. I surely hope that as a group of
10 Independent Loggers of Ontario we will be able to
11 prevent this from happening again anywhere in the
12 province to other mills.

13 Thank you.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Danis.

15 Does anyone have a question for Mr.
16 Danis?

17 I notice that you referred to "your
18 government" meaning the government of Mr. Martel and
19 myself, I think. We don't work for the government per
20 se and we don't represent the Government of Ontario.

21 The Board is appointed as a group of
22 people from all walks of life who sit on the sidelines
23 and have no point of view about those things.

24 MR. DANIS: No, I was meaning the MNR.

25 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Good. Thank

1 you.

2 We will hear from Mr. Dave Comba.

3 DAVE COMBA, Sworn

4 MR. COMBA: Ladies and gentlemen, my name
5 is Dave Comba. I am here as an individual citizen, but
6 I'm also speaking as a Director of Northcare and as the
7 regional representative of the Prospectors and
8 Developers Association of Canada.

9 I will tell you a little bit about myself
10 and then a little bit about Northcare. I am a graduate
11 geologist and currently employed as a senior manager
12 with Falconbridge Limited in Sudbury where I'm
13 responsible for the company's surface exploration. I
14 have practised as an explorationist both underground
15 and in surface for the past 25 years all across Canada.
16 I've had the good fortune to serve on exploration teams
17 such that we've had a significant discovery once every
18 three years leading to a producing mine once every five
19 years.

20 I am currently serving on the Ministry of
21 Natural Resources Sudbury advisory council where I
22 represent the Prospectors and Developers Association of
23 Canada. In the early 80's, while on the executive of
24 the Porcupine Branch of the Prospectors and Developers
25 Association, I participated in the strategic land use

1 planning process for the Timmins area.

2 Now just a little bit about Northcare.

3 Northcare stands for northern community advocates for
4 resource equity. It is a non-profit community
5 coalition representing 64 northern municipalities and
6 71 commercial groups or companies and represents
7 approximately 6,000 individuals in northern Ontario.
8 It was formed just a couple of years ago, in 1988.
9 Northcare's objectives are to foster the multiple use
10 of Crown land and water resources for the maximum
11 benefit of northern Ontario communities and residents.

12 I have four principal concerns which I'd
13 like to express to this body which really ultimately
14 relate to jobs, jobs for stable family life, jobs for
15 viable northern resource-based communities, jobs which
16 will allow northerners to hunt and fish close to home,
17 jobs which will allow all Ontarions to enjoy a high
18 standard of living through the wealth created by
19 exporting our resource for hard currencies, be that
20 U.S. dollars or Japanese yen.

21 No. 1 on the list has to be the Ministry
22 of Natural Resources must, as part of this planning
23 process, develop explicit quantitative tools to assess
24 the socio-economics of communities of northern Ontario.
25 This is, after all, the human environment.

1 With my work with the Sudbury advisory
2 council, I have been very impressed by the progress
3 that the Ministry of Natural Resources has made with
4 respect to baseline studies for flora and fauna; for
5 example, moose habitat. I've also been impressed by
6 their ability to change in the last few years on their
7 forest management practises. The de-emphasizing of
8 clearcuts with increased emphasis on shelterwood cuts.

9 However, I am appalled at the complete
10 lack of overview and hard-nose comparative values,
11 realistic assessments of bottom line impacts on
12 employee's families and communities; for an example, in
13 Temagami. Mining was the largest employer in Temagami,
14 but was not represented on the Temagami Advisory Board.

15 Currently, we have the Temagami area
16 comprehensive planning program, but once again, the
17 mining industry is not represented on that group and
18 just yesterday I received in the mail the Temagami area
19 comprehensive planning program and out of this sheet of
20 paper there are exactly six lines which deal with
21 mining.

22 Also, going back to the mid 80's in
23 dealing with the strategic land use plans, I was very
24 disturbed to discover that there were some basic errors
25 in the economic data that had been collected and

1 published. These errors are not comprehensive and not
2 restricted, but included such things as errors in
3 decimal places as much as two orders of magnitude,
4 omission of the contribution of all the uranium mines
5 in Ontario. The excuse that was given was that they
6 fell under federal jurisdiction at the time and calling
7 smelting and refining of raw mineral concentrate
8 manufacturing and, therefore, not part of mining.

9 I think these errors and omissions were
10 never corrected, at least to my understanding, nor were
11 there any pie charts every produced to give a layman a
12 very simple and explicit overview of the contribution
13 of the different sectors to the northern economy and
14 really to the economy of the entire province.

15 My second major point is access roads. I
16 would like to compliment the Ministry of Natural
17 Resources for creating such "how to" booklets as to how
18 to bridge streams and waterways, but I have to
19 criticize the overall program of not involving all
20 users of Crown land, both for the short and long term
21 as is commonly done in other provinces.

22 I have worked in Quebec and I know that
23 there access roads were built and where it was
24 warranted they were maintained to open up areas of high
25 mineral potential. Now, areas of high mineral

1 potential have to be looked at as a long term.
2 Forestry operation I would consider relatively short
3 term.

4 The present Ontario policy of road
5 closures and through the destruction of bridges,
6 essentially creating wilderness where there isn't, I
7 find that reprehensible and it is making things
8 extremely difficult for the mining industry, especially
9 the exploration industry in northern Ontario to operate
10 effectively.

11 My third point is public advisory
12 committees. I think this is really the way to go to
13 get community involvement. I much prefer this route
14 versus having some sort of a magic cookbook prepared by
15 Queen's Park which tries to foresee every eventuality.
16 I just don't see that as a workable solution, but I do
17 think that there are well intentioned people through
18 all our communities that will serve on advisory
19 committees, but those committee have to be given real
20 stature and representation has to be in accordance with
21 historical multiple use.

22 My fourth point is multiple use itself.
23 This has to be a key strategy to consider all resource
24 users in the planning process. Only in this way can
25 Ontario achieve the co-existence, cooperation and

1 common sense needed to sustain the north. We simply
2 cannot afford to create wilderness in northern Ontario
3 where none now exists.

4 I believe that we can share our resources
5 and the beauty of northern Ontario. I know that we can
6 keep our communities strong and vibrant and still based
7 on the wise use of resources, and I believe that we can
8 conserve the land and the beauty of northern Ontario
9 and keep it viable for future generations.

10 What we would like to see from the
11 Ministry of Natural Resources' timber management is to
12 take a more proactive role, especially with respect to
13 parks. We would like to see parks like Algonquin Park
14 where hunting, trapping, forestry and recreation can
15 take place.

16 Because of the geological formations
17 which underlie Algonquin Park, prospecting has never
18 been a big issue for that particular area, but there
19 are other areas in Ontario where parks have been
20 created and areas of very high mineral potential have
21 been withdrawn from exploration and potential mine
22 development.

23 In concluding - and I hope, Elie, that I
24 don't have to submit this as evidence - but I have a
25 \$20 bill and a \$10 bill. Certainly, the \$20 bill is

1 still in relatively recent circulation. You might want
2 to open your wallet and see if you've got one. There
3 is a picture on the back of the bill of Morane Lake and
4 the Valley of the Ten Peaks. This is located in Banff
5 National Park, midway between Banff and Lake Louise.

6 Between this lake and Banff, there is a
7 mountain called Copper Mountain. It's called Copper
8 Mountain because there was a copper mine in production
9 there during World War I. Also, just outside of Banff
10 was a very large anthracite coal mine operated by the
11 CPR.

12 For those of you that know Canadian
13 labour history, this was a turning point in labour
14 relations in Canada. The CPR actually closed the mine
15 and the town down during the 30's, but in no way has
16 Banff National Park been blighted forever by the
17 existence of these mines and mining communities.

18 The \$10 bill hasn't been in circulation
19 now for I think at least a decade, but it has in the
20 foreground Emerald Lake and Mount Burgess in the
21 background. Emerald Lake is located Yoho National Park
22 which is immediately west of Banff National Park. Most
23 of it's in British Columbia.

24 Well, on Mount Burgess there are quarries
25 that essentially are kept for scientific purposes

1 because the rocks that form Mount Burgess contain some
2 of the most phenomenol fossils of the cambrian
3 geological area that is known in the world. The quarry
4 exists, it has been expanded on a number of occasions
5 in the last few years and publications in National
6 Geographic and other magazines on the fossils there.

7 But more significantly, on the other side
8 of Mount Burgess, on the side of the Kicking Horse
9 River which also has the CPR main line and the
10 TransCanada Highway, there were producing mines there
11 that were still in production when I was a boy.

12 In fact, my interest in geology goes back
13 to collecting mineral specimens around the Monarch
14 Mine. So we have examples historically in Canada of
15 mining co-existing with parks. In fact, some of our
16 most premier national parks have had mining that went
17 on in them and those parks are by no means blighted by
18 that.

19 Thank you for this opportunity to speak
20 to you.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Comba. The
22 point you made about how access roads are planned in
23 Quebec and the example you used; were you saying that
24 in Ontario you would like to see forest access roads
25 planned with regard to the needs of mining exploration

1 as well?

2 MR. COMBA: I think that can be
3 relatively easily done. Areas of high mineral
4 potential can be taken into account when roads are
5 being laid out to harvest timber.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Does anyone have a question
7 for, Mr. Comba?

8 Yes, sir?

9 MR. REED: Ted Reed from NOTOA. Dave, I
10 just want to emphasize your access roads in the areas
11 of high mineral content.

12 Would you find that the tourist operator
13 as a partner in this resource use of wilderness a
14 long-time user such as your own industry would consider
15 in access road use; are we long-term users as you are
16 also?

17 MR. COMBA: Yes, I think that you are,
18 Ted, and I think that one area that I think that maybe
19 the tourist outfitter should look at is that there is
20 nothing quite so romantic for people coming into the
21 north to know that they might be in an area where there
22 is the lost gold mine.

23 I grew up in southern Alberta and the big
24 legend in southern Alberta is the lost Lemon mine. It
25 occurs in an area of the southern Rockies where there

1 are no known gold deposits but people persist that
2 there is a lost Lemon mine and it's quite a big tourist
3 attraction, and I actually think that maybe we are a
4 bit remiss in northern Ontario is that we don't promote
5 our mining heritage more.

6 I very much regret the pulling down of a
7 lot of the headframes in Cobalt, a lot of those
8 buildings were extremely colourful in character and I
9 think that they would actually serve as a tourist
10 drawing point.

11 MR. REED: A follow-up question to that.
12 I was talking with the Mayor of Elliott Lake and he too
13 thought that in looking at the future of Elliott Lake
14 that perhaps the type of mining fantasy that you speak
15 of might be a destination industry for Elliott Lake
16 along with tourism and some other renewable resource.
17 Could you comment on that?

18 MR. COMBA: I just think that that is
19 quite an accurate reflection of how people perceive
20 mining, especially abandoned mine and closed mine
21 workings, but just the thought that there might be gold
22 beyond that hill, that maybe it might be fun to stop
23 fishing for a while and walk through the bushes over
24 some old trenches and banks and rocks and see what you
25 can find, I think that that adds value to the visitor's

1 time in northern Ontario.

2 MR. MARTEL: Could I ask you a question
3 on mining. Do you believe that mining companies who
4 don't need surface rights because it's all underground
5 should be allowed to maintain tens of thousands of
6 hectares in their domain when they in fact don't need
7 it?

8 Isn't that part of the problem that leads
9 to people refusing to surrender parkland or anything
10 else, because once it's in someone's possession you
11 don't only have surface -- mineral rights but you have
12 surface rights that are maintained and will never be
13 used?

14 MR. COMBA: I guess I would have to know
15 the specifics that you're talking about, Elie, because
16 now we very rarely want surface rights because of the
17 tax implications, we would much prefer to have the
18 mining rights and only acquire such surface rights as
19 we need for a plant.

20 I think that you may be referring to
21 situations which develop historically in Ontario with
22 the patent lands, especially the lots given to veterans
23 of the Boer War and the first great war, Finian raids,
24 that land went with the trees, with the surface rights,
25 with the mining rights.

1 I worked for Texas Gulf in Timmins and we
2 had acquired a lot of these, we acquired them for the
3 mining rights, the surface rights are a real liability
4 and continue to be a liability.

5 So I don't really think it's true that
6 mining companies need large acreages of surface rights
7 in order to essentially safeguard title to the mining
8 rights.

9 MR. MARTEL: Thank you.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Comba.

11 Mr. Armand Dicaire?

12 ARMAND DICAIRE, Sworn

13 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Dicaire represents the
14 Canadian Paperworkers Union, Region 3. He has given
15 the Board a written presentation of four pages. He has
16 also submitted to the Board 24 photographs which were
17 taken by a Mr. Kevin Hobbs, H-o-b-b-s.

18 And, Mr. Dicaire, where were these
19 photographs taken?

20 MR. DICAIRE: They are taken up -- some
21 of them were taken north on Highway 144 in the Gogama
22 area cutting across toward E.B. Eddy operations in
23 Ramsey and there are others taken up the Massey tote
24 road.

25 MADAM CHAIR: And were these photographs

1 taken recently?

2 MR. DICAIRE: Yes, they were.

3 MADAM CHAIR: In the past month or year
4 or...?

5 MR. DICAIRE: Some of them up the Massey
6 tote road were taken early in June just after the
7 Ministry had a tree planting operation with, I believe
8 it was the Massey Boy Scouts and others, and the ones
9 up north on Highway 44 cutting across to Ramsey were
10 taken in the last week of July,.

11 MADAM CHAIR: We will make Mr. Dicaire's
12 written presentation Exhibit 1327.

13 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1327: Four-page written presentation
14 submitted by Armand Dicaire.

15 MADAM CHAIR: We will give his collection
16 of 24 photographs Exhibit No. 1328.

17 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1328: 24 photographs submitted by
18 Armand Dicaire.

19 MADAM CHAIR: And in addition to his
20 presentation, Mr. Dicaire is going to read a
21 presentation written by Mr. Art Shannon, and shall I
22 identify Mr. Shannon for the record?

23 MR. DICAIRE: Yes, you should.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Shannon is a forest
25 technician, he was on permanent staff with MNR for

1 seven years, foreman with E.B. Eddy for two years,
2 silvicultural contractor for six years working in most
3 districts from Kenora to the Cornwall District and he's
4 now a logger with E.B. Eddy in the Espanola area.

5 And we will give Mr. Shannon's written
6 submission of four pages, Exhibit No. 1329.

7 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1329: Four-page written presentation
8 submitted by Art Shannon.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead.

10 MR. DICAIRE: Ms. Chairperson, Mr.
11 Martel, ladies and gentlemen. Prior to presenting my
12 submission to this panel of experts I felt I would be
13 remiss if I did not spell out my personal feelings of
14 this particular set of hearings.

15 Articles in the media, press, along with
16 other individuals have instilled a great deal of fear
17 in the minds of local and surrounding area residents.
18 Having been employed by this mill for the past 33 years
19 I personally cannot bring myself to accept these fears
20 of E.B. Eddy closing down as a result of your decisions
21 on this panel. This company has spent millions of
22 dollars on pollution controls, technological changes,
23 all of which has made a major role in our survival.
24 This was very well explained in the presentations
25 yesterday by several local people, in particular Mr.

1 Welyhorskyj said it all.

2 This company does truly have honest
3 intelligent experts out in their woodland operations wo
4 I'm sure are ready to accept constructive criticism
5 from everyone here in the past two days. From what I
6 have witnessed I would say they can stand proud of
7 their achievements but there is room for improvement in
8 some areas. This may cause some profitability losses,
9 however I am confident that common sense will prevail
10 and we will all benefit by the financial decisions of
11 this Board -- or, I am sorry, by the final decisions of
12 this Board.

13 Having said this, I will now begin with
14 my personal presentation. Canadian Paperworkers Union,
15 Local 156 welcomes this opportunity to address the
16 Environmental Assessment Board here in Espanola. Our
17 Union represents the workers at E.B. Eddy mill,
18 approximately 130 members I should add.

19 For our members and everyone in the
20 community the health of the forest is a major concern.
21 We have not had the resources to do a complete study of
22 the E.B. Eddy limits and other Crown lands in our area;
23 however, we do believe that the people who work and use
24 the forest can have valuable insights for the
25 Environmental Assessment Board to draw on in the course

1 of its investigations.

2 - Several of our members took time off to
3 do site visits with a variety of local experts, the
4 forest technician with many years experience, hunters,
5 loggers, trappers and fishermen in order to make this
6 presentation. Because the fear of losing one's job is
7 so strong, several of these people are reluctant to
8 appear before you themselves, in a one-industry
9 community they seem to think you just can't afford to
10 drag out the dirty sheets.

11 In our investigation of how the forest is
12 managed in both E.B. Eddy limits and on other Crown
13 land administered by the MNR and cut by contractors, we
14 have discovered that the every-day forest practices do
15 not respect the environment, do not promote sustainable
16 forestry and do not adequately utilize the resources.

17 The surrounding forests are primarily of
18 the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes type, a rich mixture
19 of both softwoods and hardwoods. In the areas that
20 have not been cut-over there is also an abundance of
21 wildlife that provides opportunities for hunting,
22 fishing, trapping and an important habitat for
23 wildlife.

24 In our research we visited a number of
25 sites to get an overview of what is happening. We

1 would like to begin with one site that we think best
2 represents what is going on. We have assembled these
3 photos to illustrate our observations. This photo we
4 have labeled photo 1.

5 This site is located off Highway 144 in
6 the Gogama area north of Sudbury. The site is labeled
7 by a sign beside the highway by E.B. Eddy as a site
8 that was cut-over in 1989 and replanted in 1990. If
9 you walk into the cut-over areas shown in photo No. 1
10 and then look back at the E.B. Eddy sign at the highway
11 this is what you see. Please note that the slash has
12 been hauled away from the area visible from the
13 highway.

14 From photos 2, 3 and 4 you can see that
15 the quantity of slash is enormous. Slash is piled so
16 high that when it decomposes it deprives the soil of
17 nitrogen and won't readily grow a new forest. In one
18 place they attempted to burn it but as you can see from
19 photo No. 5 it is difficult to burn logs on the ground
20 in such numbers.

21 In photo 6 you can see that the hardwood
22 is not being utilized. This is a tremendous waste.
23 According to one E.B. Eddy employee, 35 to 37 per cent
24 of the usable fiber is being wasted.

25 At another site north of Massey on the

1 highway -- that should read I believe 553, you can see
2 from photo No. 7 that spraying was conducted. Please
3 note that the date shown on the notice is a month out.
4 We were there some time in July and the date shows the
5 15th of August, I believe.

6 Here in photo No. 8 we see how the
7 herbicide is stored, in a sand pile that is on higher
8 ground. This seems very reckless to us.

9 Here in photo No. 9 and 10 we see how the
10 spraying was done right beside and possibly on top of
11 this waterway. Photo 10 is in fact Cameron Creek.
12 This waterway is also active during dry spells.
13 Cameron Creek and Paddy Lake flow into the Sables River
14 where Massey gets its water supply. This kind of
15 spraying seems very reckless.

16 In photo No. 7 the sign says spraying for
17 weeds. The weeds they refer to are oak, maple, birch,
18 poplar, ash and cherry, for that is what is often
19 killed.

20 In photo No. 11 these hardwoods are left
21 to rot. In Photo No. 12 good pine logs have been left
22 on this landing presumably because there wasn't a truck
23 available for half a load.

24 At the Massey site poplar was sprayed
25 more than once but it kept coming back, so the Ministry

1 of Natural Resources gave up. We refer here to photo
2 No. 13. You can see in the foreground some pine trees
3 starting to come up sparsely in the areas.

4 They have no reason to believe that E.B.
5 Eddy has any better or worse than any other major
6 forest-based company that benefit from large tracts of
7 public land, however, our research has shown that in
8 areas where private contractors were, such as near
9 Massey, one can find even more of a mess. We wonder
10 why the MNR does not patrol these areas and enforce
11 some environmental standards.

12 For example, in photos No. 14 to 17,
13 equipment is shown abandoned in the forest. We would
14 like to know why these contractors are not forced to
15 clean up after themselves.

16 Just for a note, these photos were taken
17 at the 17-mile north of Massey in early June,
18 approximately one week after the MNR's tree planting
19 operation. Apparently some of this scrap material has
20 been removed recently. If it has, then your presence
21 in Espanola will have been worthwhile in this regard
22 because it has been sitting there for years I'm quite
23 sure.

24 Loggers apparently are not supposed to
25 cut within 100 or 200 feet of a river or a lake, stream

1 or pond. If you go up the Massey 553 Highway, take the
2 E.B. Eddy road to Ramsey or back of Elliott Lake, look
3 around and you will see the trees are cut to the water.

4 The treatment of the land in this manner
5 is common in our area. We have also heard from other
6 locals that this happens in other areas of the
7 province. According to one local trapper there is a
8 decline in the area in furs and in moose, deer
9 partridge and fish. The cutting out of pine and
10 destroying the hardwoods leaves -- the hardwoods leaves
11 many animals without food to live on.

12 If a pine area is cut out, the marten and
13 squirrel move or die since pine are home to marten and
14 squirrel is their main diet. If animals are forced to
15 follow a different diet because of the lack of proper
16 food, the quality of the pelts are poor. If animals
17 move to new areas they have to fight with other animals
18 of their own kind to survive.

19 Our conclusions are several. First, the
20 forests must be cut in a different manner, for example,
21 by strip cutting or checkerboard cutting. This is
22 described by some companies as too expensive, however,
23 if you take into account that enormous expenses of
24 artificial regeneration, alternative cutting techniques
25 are cheaper in the long term and less harmful to the

1 forest.

2 We also believe that the next forest to
3 grow should also be a mixed forest, not a single
4 species plantations that they now attempt to grow and
5 we should make sure that all the species are utilized.
6 We cannot afford to squander 35 per cent of our forest
7 inventory because the companies can't be bothered to
8 harvest them. We also cannot afford to lose the
9 diversity of other species of life that inhabit the
10 forest.

11 The problems of spraying are not going to
12 go away. If we are serious about growing a second
13 forest, we should be mechanically tending those planted
14 areas that require it. Tending does not threaten the
15 health of the forests like spraying does and creates
16 valuable employment for all our communities.

17 Finally, we need to ensure that under the
18 present form of forest management that there are enough
19 people out there monitoring what's going on and coming
20 down hard on the offenders. We also need a new form of
21 forest tenure that puts some control of the forests in
22 the hands of the communities directly affected so that
23 other forest values are respected and protected.

24 I would be pleased to arrange a tour of
25 these and other areas for the Environmental Assessment

1 Panel at your convenience. I thank you for your
2 attention.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
4 Dicaire.

5 Does anyone in the audience have a
6 question for Mr. Dicaire? Mr. Cosman?

7 MR. COSMAN: Yes. Mr. Dicaire, in this
8 investigation you say you did, did you review the
9 transcripts of the evidence in the Espanola library,
10 the evidence of this hearing?

11 MR DICAIRE: No, I did not. I was not
12 aware that there was anything there.

13 MR. COSMAN: So you have not read nor are
14 you aware of what was said by various panels of
15 witnesses on behalf of MNR and the Ontario Forest
16 Industry as part of the case?

17 MR. DICAIRE: No, I have not.

18 MR. COSMAN: And with respect to the
19 photos that you have produced here today - now, I
20 haven't seen those, I haven't even seen them as of this
21 point in time and, of course, as a result I can't deal
22 with them - did you show those photos to anyone in the
23 company so that perhaps someone like myself would be
24 able to ask questions about them, or did you just
25 present them here for the first time today?

1 MR. DICAIRE: They are being presented
2 here for the first time today.

3 MR. COSMAN: That is all I can do at the
4 present time, Madam Chair. I will endeavor to get
5 copies of these photographs and see what we can do on
6 the basis of what was said.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Cosman.
8 Does anyone else -- yes, the gentlemen in
9 the back?

10 MR. CASALETTO: My name is Vic Casaletto
11 and I'm a registered professional forester in this
12 province. I would like to ask Mr. Dicaire a question.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, could you
14 approach the mike in the centre of the room. Thank
15 you.

16 MS. BLASTORAH: Could we ask the
17 gentleman to spell his name to all of us, I'm unable to
18 hear it.

19 MR. CASALETTO: It's spelled
20 C-a-s-a-l-e-t-t-o.

21 Just a matter of point of clarification,
22 Mr. Dicaire. One of your conclusions was that you
23 advocate mixed stands, the promotion of mixed stands or
24 the planting of mixed stands. Can I ask based on what
25 logic that you form that basis?

1 MR. DICAIRE: I don't advocate planting
2 mixed stands, I am opposed to spraying and killing off
3 all the hardwoods to plant only jack pine.

4 MR. CASALETTO: Can I ask you on what
5 basis of logic that comes from, what forest management
6 point of view?

7 MR. DICAIRE: Because I firmly believe
8 that 70 or 80 years down the road we may be looking for
9 hardwood and we may be plowing the softwoods under.

10 MR. CASALETTO: Is this based on any kind
11 of forest management expertise or speculation?

12 MR. DICAIRE: This is based on
13 consultations I have had with the forester who has many
14 years of experience in the field, and I will be reading
15 a presentation by him immediately following my
16 conclusions.

17 MR. CASALETTO: Okay, thank you very
18 much.

19 MADAM CHAIR: On photograph No. 7, Mr.
20 Dicaire, where the date was August and you said that
21 the photograph was taken in June --

22 MR. DICAIRE: July.

23 MADAM CHAIR: July.

24 MR. DICAIRE: We took the photograph, I
25 believe it was the 25th of July. The date on this

1 particular sign in this spraying area, of which there
2 was several of these signs posted, all stated the 15th
3 of August.

4 MADAM CHAIR: I guess it's not clear to
5 the Board from this pesticide registration paper
6 whether that is a notice of spraying that will take
7 place or whether it's a notice that spraying has taken
8 place. Do you know if...

9 MR. DICAIRE: I do know that photo 8
10 shows the pesticides stored in the area and the
11 spraying machines were in the area, there were two of
12 them in separate locations in that area.

13 MADAM CHAIR: So your understanding from
14 the situation is that the date on this notice or sign
15 is incorrect, that you think the spraying has taken
16 place and that that wasn't the preparation for
17 spraying?

18 MR. DICAIRE: That is what I feel, yes.
19 I don't believe they were going to leave that equipment
20 there for another month, is what I'm saying.

21 MADAM CHAIR: And also to make sure my
22 notes are clear, in photographs 14, 15, 16 and 17 you
23 have pictures of a truck and pieces of equipment that
24 are sitting on the roadside.

25 MR. DICAIRE: Excuse me, there's two

1 different trucks. They may look similar, but they are
2 two different trucks.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Four separate pieces of
4 equipment. Did you say that that equipment had been
5 abandoned many years ago and was just cleaned up, or
6 that it had been abandoned recently --

7 MR. DICAIRE: I'm not officially aware of
8 what dates it was abandoned, but I believe, if I'm not
9 mistaken, one person I talked to referred to eight
10 years ago, but I could be mistaken on the time. I'm
11 not positive, but it has been there for several years.
12 It was there up until the first week in June of this
13 year.

14 MR. MARTEL: In photo No. 3, which is a
15 photo of all of the logs sitting in -- I'm not sure if
16 that's a creek or if that's a pond.

17 MR. DICAIRE: It seems to be a pond,
18 probably just formed by the rains. There were ducks in
19 it in a different location swimming around, although it
20 is very, very black. It almost looks like a liquor
21 type water, but I do believe it was just formed by a
22 little bit of a gully and run-off rains and that type
23 of thing.

24 MR. MARTEL: It is usual to see that
25 much -- we have made a number of site visits, but I

1 can't recall seeing this much material abandoned in any
2 of the visits we have taken. So I ask if that's
3 unusual, in your experience?

4 I'm not going beyond his expertise, Mr.
5 Cosman. I am just asking his experience from what he
6 has perceived and I'm looking at the photos. You might
7 want to look. He has another copy there.

8 MR. DICAIRE: They are on one of the cuts
9 across from -- on the cross-over from 144 to the Ramsey
10 area.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: I am just wondering if I
12 could ask the gentleman to can speak up. I don't think
13 the reporters are getting it and I'm not.

14 MR. DICAIRE: I'm sorry. These
15 individual logs were hauled along side of the road and
16 left there in piles and one attempt was made to burn
17 them. I hear they have control burns to try and get
18 rid of some of the material quicker for their
19 regeneration or reforestation.

20 I'm not all that professional or
21 experienced with what goes on there. However, this is
22 what I see and this is what other people see when they
23 go in the areas for hunting or fishing. I might add
24 that there was a lot of this. There was a very large
25 cut that we drove into.

1 MR. MARTEL: The other photo that I'm
2 concerned about is No. 8 which is -- what appears to be
3 a stock pile of -- well, there are a bunch of drums and
4 a gas tank.

5 MADAM CHAIR: It looks like there are
6 seven drums half buried in a sandy hole.

7 MR. DICAIRE: These drums are -- I
8 believe it is the pesticide material called Vision and
9 this is what they use to spray to kill the weeds, the
10 so-called weeds.

11 MR. MARTEL: And that was from your
12 perspective only because I'm sure we will hear from
13 Eddy on this. I'm sure Mr. Cosman somewhere along the
14 line will...

15 MR. COSMAN: Mr. Martel, my understanding
16 is this is not E.B. Eddy.

17 MR. MARTEL: Okay. I'm sorry if I made
18 that -- I made that presumption because --

19 MR. COSMAN: Once we have a chance to
20 look at the photographs we will try to figure out what
21 this is.

22 MR. MARTEL: When it was said it was
23 Highway 144 I wasn't sure there was anyone else there.

24 That photo, is that in the Gogama area or
25 is that in the Massey area?

1 MR. DICAIRE: It is in the Gogama area on
2 the cross-over road...

3 MR. MARTEL: To Ramsey.

4 MR. DICAIRE: Going towards Ramsey,
5 that's right. Now, whether it's an E.B. Eddy cut or a
6 Crown cut, I don't know. All I know is that's what we
7 see.

8 MR. MARTEL: That was the presumption I
9 made the comment on or raised the question, Mr. Cosman.

10 MR. COSMAN: This is a little difficult,
11 Mr. Martel, we don't have the photographs, but the
12 drums are not on Eddy property, as I understand it and
13 we will take a look at the--

14 MR. DICAIRE: The drums -- excuse me.

15 MR. COSMAN: --drums, excuse me, and we
16 will let you know.

17 MR. DICAIRE: Excuse me, the drums are up
18 the Massey Tote Road.

19 MR. MARTEL: They are on the Massey Tote
20 Road?

21 MR. DICAIRE: The drums and the spraying
22 took place on the Massey Tote Road. The logs are on
23 the cross-over.

24 MR. MARTEL: Okay, fine. I will just
25 change my question then because I don't want it to

1 appear as though I'm suggesting that it was the company
2 Eddy, but is it usual, from your experience with those
3 people who were with you, is it usual to leave drums
4 like that in an area which obviously, from what I can
5 see at least, isn't protected and it's just this type
6 of herbicide left laying around?

7 In all of the material that we heard from
8 MNR during their presentation on spraying and so on,
9 all of this was usually looked after and picked up and
10 cleaned out and they had stations and all kinds of
11 protection against this occurring, but obviously this
12 is contrary to the material that we have heard.

13 MR. DICAIRE: There were many signs
14 posted for pedestrians to keep out, as you can see on
15 the No. 8 sign.

16 MADAM CHAIR: It's obvious that this
17 isn't an aerial spray project, that this is ground
18 spraying.

19 MR. DICAIRE: I believe it's ground
20 spraying because of the machinery that was there. It
21 looked like a huge payloador with some type of a spray
22 outfit on the back of it and anybody could have gone in
23 and got at this here material that was situated there
24 because we were there.

25 MR. MARTEL: That would be then on a

1 Crown management unit, I would presume, as opposed to a
2 forest management agreement area.

3 Maybe, Ms. Blastorah, we can create just
4 one more little thing to look into.

5 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Martel, maybe if I
6 could just clarified what exactly it is you are
7 interested in knowing and we would be happy to provide
8 the information.

9 MR. MARTEL: If you would.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Ms. Blastorah.
11 I think Mr. Martel, his question, is concerning photo 8
12 of what is now Exhibit 1328 and it is a photograph
13 being submitted by Mr. Dicaire and in that photograph
14 which was taken some time in June of 1990, it is a
15 photograph, from what I can count, seven containers of
16 Vision herbicide that is half buried in a sand pit and
17 there is some warning sign and around it is a -- how
18 would you describe that, Mr. Dicaire, those yellow
19 ribbons?

20 MR. DICAIRE: It's a plastic yellow tape.

21 MADAM CHAIR: And it's set out by plastic
22 yellow tape.

23 MR. DICAIRE: It is a caution tape type
24 thing.

25 MADAM CHAIR: A caution tape.

1 MR. MARTEL: That would keep people out;
2 wouldn't it?

3 MR. DICAIRE: Well, it should.

4 MADAM CHAIR: I think Mr. Martel's
5 question has to do with where this occurred and I think
6 you will have to talk to Mr. Dicaire to clarify that.

7 And if we could get some information from
8 MNR on how the operation was carried out, and we are
9 assuming that it was a ground spraying operation and I
10 guess what would be important in this case is how long
11 were the containers of pesticides stored as we see them
12 in the photograph.

13 MR. DICAIRE: I believe you see a five
14 gallon gasoline can on top it. I don't know what the
15 reason is for that, but maybe just to keep it up there
16 with the rest of the material.

17 MS. BLASTORAH: We would be happy to
18 provide that information, Mrs. Koven and Mr. Martel.

19 I just have a couple of follow-up
20 questions. First of all, I would just like to confirm
21 that we will be able to contact Mr. Dicaire to obtain
22 details as to the location of these various photographs
23 and so on. I am assuming that we can contact you
24 through your local district office. We will get your
25 address from the Board, Mr. Dicaire, and we will be in

1 touch with regard to the locations and any other
2 information in relation to the photos we may require.

3 I just have a couple of other questions.
4 I believe it was photo No. 3, if I could just have them
5 back -- I guess it is 2, 3, 4 and 5. Are these all at
6 the same location.

7 MR. DICAIRE: Yes, they are all taken on
8 the same cut.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: And those are a number of
10 photographs which show what looks like either slash or
11 some kind of cut wood apparently on the ground. Do you
12 have any idea how old the cut there is?

13 MR. DICAIRE: No, I don't.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: One other question. You
15 have raised a number of concerns here that you have
16 brought to the attention of the Board. I was just
17 wondering if you had made any efforts to bring those to
18 the attention of the Ministry of Natural Resources
19 through the district office or at any other level?

20 MR. DICAIRE: No, I haven't.

21 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

22 MR. DICAIRE: I figured I would bring it
23 to their attention here.

24 MS. BLASTORAH: Those are my questions.

25 MR. MARTEL: I have one final question on

1 photo 9. Is that just beside a -- is it a creek, I
2 guess I'm looking for, with running water or is it just
3 something as a result of rain or something?

4 MR. DICAIRE: No. 9, the three photo No.
5 9s were taken right along side of Highway 553 north of
6 Massey, that's the Massey Tote Road, and they are I
7 believe in the same area as was being sprayed at the
8 time because photo No. 10 is Cameron Creek and they
9 were very close to that area.

10 That was our concern, if they were
11 spraying over the Cameron Creek area which runs into
12 Patty Lake which runs into the Sables River and Massey
13 gets their water supply from that.

14 MR. MARTEL: What's the name of the creek
15 in No. 10?

16 MR. DICAIRE: Cameron Creek.

17 MR. MARTEL: Thank you.

18 MS. BLASTORAH: Mr. Martel, may I just
19 follow up on that. I'm not sure I understood the
20 answer completey and I'd like to be clear.

21 The water that is indicated in photos...

22 MR. DICAIRE: Nine.

23 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes, thank you. I guess
24 it is the three photos, No. 9. Does that run into
25 Cameron Creek or is it a separate body of water?

1 MR. DICAIRE: I can't be positive where
2 this water is running. It's runoff and it runs out to
3 the highway, 553, and where it ends up I can't be
4 positive. Now, possibly some of it works its way into
5 Cameron Creek.

6 MS. BLASTORAH: Are you aware, and I'm
7 not sure, I may be asking the same question as Mr.
8 Martel, is this like a permanent stream or is it just
9 water that's collected as a result of rainfall?

10 MR. DICAIRE: This looks like water
11 collected as a result of rainfall.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

13 MR. SMITH: (indicating)

14 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, sir.

15 MR. SMITH: On the Golds Road in Birch
16 Lake when E.B. Eddy sprayed their own property which is
17 the old -- well, it's the first property on the way in
18 Golds Road, they had LaChance property which they
19 purchased. That's definitely them spraying, it's on
20 their property and there was cans of herbicide and the
21 sprayer left there for quite a length of time right
22 beside the road within, oh, 200 metres of the creek
23 that runs from George Lake and into Heffler Creek.

24 I seen that myself lots of times. It was
25 right beside the road within 30, 40 metres of the road

1 where the public drove all the time. All there was was
2 a -- like a snow fence around it and some of that
3 yellow tagging. I know as a farmer I would have never
4 left herbicide in an available spot like that.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Smith.

6 Mr. Dicaire, the Board thanks you and the
7 members of your local for the submission.

8 MS. SEABORN: Madam Chair?

9 MADAM CHAIR: Ms. Seaborn.

10 MS. SEABORN: Excuse me, I would like to
11 ask Mr. Dicaire one question.

12 Mr. Dicaire, in relation to the area that
13 you spoke of in the photos where the spray had taken
14 place in the vicinity of the waterbody or you said you
15 thought the spray may have been over the waterbody
16 itself, did you or your colleagues speak with anyone at
17 the Ministry of the Environment after having gone and
18 viewed that site?

19 MR. DICAIRE: No. To be truthful with
20 you, we did this particular -- had this particular
21 investigation just prior to vacation. So immediately
22 after we finished this I went on vacation for three
23 weeks and then we spent the rest of the time up until
24 now preparing everything for the hearing.

25 So we haven't had that much time to go

1 and speak to anybody and I felt, well, everybody is
2 going to be here so we'll bring it all here.

3 MS. SEABORN: Thank you.

4 MR. COSMAN: Madam Chair, just as a
5 follow-up.

6 Mr. Dicaire mentioned that he -- we know
7 he's a paper maker in the mill, but he mentioned that
8 he is not an expert in this and he relied on what a
9 forester said. There was a reference at the outset to
10 a four-page paper not by a forester, but by a forest
11 technician. I wonder if this is the person that Mr.
12 Dicaire is saying he is relying on.

13 MR. DICAIRE: This is one of the fellows
14 that I spoke to, yes.

15 MADAM CHAIR: All right, Mr. Dicaire,
16 would you like to read into the record the paper that
17 was prepared by Mr. Art Shannon.

18 MR. DICAIRE: All right.

19 MADAM CHAIR: And we've given that
20 Exhibit 1329. Is Mr. Shannon a member of your union?

21 MR. DICAIRE: No, he isn't. He
22 presently -- I don't know if he put that in his
23 introduction or not, he presently is a logger who is
24 laid off from E.B. Eddy due to there being a shortage
25 in the requirements for pulp and, in turn, the loggers

1 apparently have been laid off for a short period of
2 time and he was unavailable to be here today because he
3 has taken on another contract somewhere else in lieu of
4 his layoff time.

5 This statement, written by Art Shannon,
6 is to be submitted to the Environmental Assessment
7 Board, September 6, 1990. Art is a forest technician.
8 He was on permanent staff with the MNR for seven years,
9 foreman with E.B. Eddy for two years, silvicultural
10 contractor for six years, working in most district from
11 Kenora through to the Cornwall District. Art is now a
12 logger with E.B. Eddy in the Espanola area.

13 Introduction. I would like to introduce
14 myself to the Board as a former silvicultural
15 contractor who over the past six years toured the same
16 part of Ontario as you have been hearing about during
17 the last two years. "You", meaning the panel. The
18 difference being I have worked and dealt with the
19 problematic areas on the ground basis literally and you
20 have been told of the problems and have yet to deal
21 with them.

22 It is my intent with this paper to
23 present to you some of the problems I have come across
24 using some of my current experiences with E.B. Eddy as
25 examples. Even though the figures and specific

1 instances are of E.B. Eddy, the scenarios are by no
2 means unique to E.B. Eddy.

3 E.B. Eddy, as every other large logging
4 company, operates under a forest management agreement,
5 FMA. That is negotiated between the Ministry of
6 Natural Resources and the logging companies.

7 Problems. In the present five-year
8 management plan for one of E.B. Eddy's camps 604,
9 62,000 cords of jack pine and spruce will be harvested
10 along with 3,000 cords of white pine and red pine.
11 Mixed in with this component of softwood is 16,000
12 cords of hardwoods such as poplar and white birch which
13 is not being utilized. Consequently, these species are
14 plowed under in the site preparation operation so that
15 more valuable species such as jack pine and spruce can
16 be planted.

17 This, for the most part, is common
18 throughout our north country. Another factor common to
19 the industry is that approximately 2.5 cords per acre
20 of available fiber is left within the cut-over areas in
21 the form of limbs and tops. These two figures combined
22 gives us a figure of 35 per cent of the available fiber
23 is left to rot in our harvested forest areas.

24 Please do not mistake this to be good for
25 the replacement nutrients, when in fact this results in

1 serious deficiency of nitrogen resulting from
2 decomposing the previously mentioned wastes. As
3 nitrogen is needed to promote growth in the
4 regeneration, hopefully established after the area has
5 been logged.

6 Another fact is that the logging
7 practiced in northern Ontario tends to be
8 indiscriminant. After the prescription to clearcut a
9 stand of timber is written, there is very little
10 variance. If there are softwoods over 14 centimetres,
11 the area will be cleared regardless. It is common
12 practice for a logging crew, when assigned a block of
13 timber to cut, to first go through with the skidder and
14 knock down anything that is not merchantable. This is
15 done to make the operation of felling safer for the
16 cutter. In wet, black spruce swamps this preliminary
17 work often results in clearing relatively large areas
18 of fragile sites to harvest only a few trees.

19 Hillsides, even with minimal mineral soil
20 coverage, receives similar treatment. The cutter will
21 fall as many as 15 trees per load diagonal to the slope
22 of the hill. The trees are then winched together with
23 the skidder and dragged to the roadside. This results
24 in destroying all standing trees left, including
25 existing regeneration.

1 These logging practices could be
2 - justified if these fragile sites were successfully
3 rehabilitated, but by far the majority of these sites
4 aren't. The swamps are usually too wet to scarify or
5 when an attempt to scarify is made, even the sphagnum
6 moss, which is a good growing medium for black spruce,
7 is destroyed.

8 The hillside are generally too rough to
9 scarify and if the attempt is made the shallow soils
10 covering the bedrock is scraped off, leaving the area
11 irreparably damaged; therefore, these sites are
12 generally not treated at all. These sites are reduced
13 to waste areas that will take thousands of years before
14 they can again support a forest similar to what existed
15 prior to harvesting.

16 In the past six years, I have had
17 contracts throughout northern Ontario to plant
18 approximately six million trees. Of those, less than
19 10,000 were planted on unsite prepared ground; 16 per
20 cent. The reason being that it is too expensive and
21 too damn hard without paying considerable more per tree
22 to the planter; therefore, the shallow soils on the
23 hillsides are eroded away and the swamps filled with
24 stagnant water.

25 Planting trees six feet apart is another

1 injustice done to our forests. This is a strictly
2 politically motivated wrongdoing. There is only so
3 much money to go around to plant the trees and the
4 closer the trees are planted, the less expensive it is
5 per seedling. Trees will not grow to maturity six feet
6 apart and gain any respectable increment. This
7 practice would be acceptable if there were funds to
8 thin; there isn't.

9 Again, to use E.B. Eddy as an example, we
10 planted approximately 30,000 acres in 1988, thinned
11 1,500; five per cent. Again, E.B. Eddy is not the bad
12 guy. Only one of the many companies whose standards
13 are the standards acceptable under their FMA. The
14 reason given for planting this close is to ensure that
15 there is a total coverage after the expected mortality.
16 If every second or third seedling would conveniently
17 die every four or five years, we would be on a roll,
18 but such is not the case.

19 During the four summers I spent with the
20 MNR doing regeneration surveys, I found that mortality
21 occurs generally in patches or whole areas. So if the
22 planted area is not restocked and thinned throughout
23 the following years, the plantation will have areas of
24 trees clumped closely together or areas with no
25 seedlings at all. The well spaced, fully stocked

1 stands, the summary sheets derived from these surveys
2 seem to indicate do not exist, although these are the
3 reports that influence the treatment these plantations
4 receive.

5 The company that I had owned and operated
6 was based primarily on thinning red pine plantations in
7 southern Ontario, utilizing horses to move the material
8 from the stump to the roadside. This method is widely
9 adopted in Sweden and Finland. Over 10,000 horses are
10 currently being utilized in their thinning operations
11 alone. This proved to be unsuccessful because of the
12 poor market for the thinnings and the lack of funds to
13 subsidize this work when the market turned sour.

14 Solutions. I address this panel not only
15 to raise your conscience to the obvious injustices done
16 to our forests, but to suggest that the monies
17 resulting from the 15 per cent excise tax be levied on
18 the lumber companies exporting softwoods to the United
19 States could be used to fund solutions to the problems
20 listed above.

21 The solutions I will like to suggest are
22 based on my findings throughout the 20-years of working
23 professionally as a forest technician, logger,
24 contractor. These ideas have not been researched.
25 There has not been thousands of dollars spent on

1 studies, but these are simply my gut feelings.

2 The suggestions are, (1), the entire
3 logging industry has to change their attitude to a
4 sharing attitude. Not sharing necessarily with other
5 human uses, but sharing with the permanent residents.
6 I do not think the forests are solely for mankind, but
7 for the total animal kingdom whose habitat is the
8 forests we are harvesting.

9 I do not think vast areas of park lands
10 set aside is the answer because of the obvious economic
11 impact, but instead temporary refuges set aside
12 periodically throughout the cut-overs until the new
13 forests are established.

14 The sites previously described as being
15 fragile sites are some of the most preferred sites for
16 their habitats. Should we leave these untouched we
17 would be killing two birds with one stone.

18 (1), establishing these periodic refuges
19 plus alleviating the problem of trying to rehabilitate
20 these difficult areas; No. 2, institute ways and means
21 of utilizing the waste. The old saying, waste not want
22 not will ring truer in our ears very shortly when we
23 look around and find that our appetite for preferred
24 wood fibers we have been consuming at ferocious rates
25 cannot be filled.

1 No. 3, swallow our vanity and adopt some
2 of the management practices of our Scandinavian friends
3 and stop trying to reinvent the wheel. It is widely
4 accepted that they are 20 years ahead of us in forest
5 management techniques. We should drop the attitude
6 that it may work there but it will never work there.

7 No. 4, educate our loggers. Ensure they
8 are aware that the company the loggers are working for
9 is concerned about improving their management
10 practices. One of the ways they can improve is through
11 the people actually harvesting the trees. Our loggers
12 need to know more than how to fall the trees safely and
13 economically, but to be able to recognize sites that
14 cannot be reforested and to leave them undamaged.

15 In more instances, the logger and the
16 company would be further ahead as the material derived
17 from these sites require considerable more effort from
18 the feller and cause increased breakage to the
19 machines. In addition, the material is generally
20 interior to that which is grown on more suitable trees.

21 No. 5, do not give the wolves the
22 responsibility for tending the sheep. The company paid
23 foresters primary responsibility is to the
24 shareholders. When it comes down to the crunch, either
25 the company's human resources nor natural resources are

1 as important as their shareholders and that fact cannot
2 be disputed, ask E.B. Eddy's 300 loggers that are in
3 their third week of their third layoff this year.

4 No. 6, companies such as E.B. Eddy need
5 to utilize their wastes. If E.B. Eddy were to utilize
6 all the wood fiber within their cut-over area their
7 total fiber requirement would be met. All cutting
8 operations off their limits supplying the mill could
9 stop, thereby freeing those human resources to work for
10 E.B. Eddy to share in their vast natural resources
11 allotted to them. Monies needed to rehabilitate these
12 cut-overs outside the limits -- monies needed to
13 rehabilitate these cut-overs outside the limits could
14 also be re-allocated to the E.B. Eddy limits.

15 Summary: Do not harvest a single acre or
16 even one tenth of an acre, we do not have the funds or
17 techniques to properly rehabilitate back into a strong
18 productive forest. The fact that we are only planting
19 two thirds of the areas harvested is not just shameful
20 but criminal.

21 For the leaders of our lumber companies
22 and our governments to stick their chests out and boast
23 that they now plant two thirds of the area they have
24 harvested is a strong indicator of how low our
25 standards are. This fact combined with the other

)
1 silvicultural problems listed above suggest to me that
2 should a few of the companies not survive the present
3 drought it might be for the best. The limited funds
4 available might then be more concentrated and,
5 therefore, enabling the foresters to do the job they
6 would like to do.

7 Art Shannon, Copper Cliff.

8 Please accept my apologies for not
9 presenting this paper personally as I had to accept
10 work in a another part of the province during this
11 layoff. Please feel free to call on me at any time to
12 answer any questions you feel I may be able to answer.
13 And for your convenience Art's telephone number in
14 Copper Cliff is area code 705-682-3374.

15 Thank you.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Dicaire.
17 Because Mr. Shannon is not here, obviously we can't ask
18 him any questions and I have a feeling that there might
19 be some questions to ask him, and at the same time I
20 don't particularly want people telephoning him at --
21 this is his home number in Copper Cliff?

22 MR. DICAIRE: That is his home number,
23 yes.

24 MADAM CHAIR: I think it might be better
25 if we could write to Mr. Shannon and if any of the

1 parties write to Mr. Shannon asking for clarifications
2 I would like the Board to receive copies of that
3 correspondence.

4 Thank you, Mr. Dicaire.

5 MR. COSMAN: Madam Chair, we wouldn't
6 propose to write to Mr. Shannon. If he were here of
7 course at any of the times either during the afternoon
8 or the evenings up until 10 p.m. when you sat we would
9 have had cross-examined him and I would have suggested
10 that his paper is filled with inaccuracies, half truths
11 and bad science, but he's not here, I can't do that, we
12 can't test it and all I can do is say that it should be
13 given the weight that it deserves.

14 I can't say anything else.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Okay, Mr. Cosman.

16 Ms. Blastorah?

17 MS. BLASTORAH: Madam Chair, perhaps I
18 could just clarify before Mr. Dicaire goes out. I'm
19 assuming that he's not in a position to give any
20 details in relation to areas that may have been
21 referred to in Mr. Shannon's paper.

22 There were some sort of vague references
23 to -- Mr. Shannon felt were poor practices without any
24 specific sites, and I'm not even sure if specific sites
25 were intended, but I'm assuming Mr. Dicaire couldn't

1 give us that information?

2 MR. DICAIRE: No, I can't.

3 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

5 The Board will take a 15-minute break
6 now.

7 ---Recess taken at 3:40 p.m.

8 ---On resuming at 4:00 p.m.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated, ladies
10 and gentlemen. I will now call on Mr. Ted Bell.

11 MR. BELL: (handed)

12 MADAM CHAIR: Hello, Mr. Bell. Thank you
13 very much.

14 TED BELL, Sworn

15 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Ted Bell has given a
16 written submission of two pages to the Board and Mr.
17 Bell is with T. Bell Transport Inc. of Nairn Centre,
18 and Mr. Bell's submission will be Exhibit 1330.

19 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1330: Two-page written presentation
20 submitted by Ted Bell of T. Bell
Transport Inc., Nairn Centre.

21 MR. BELL: My name is Ted Bell, I am a
22 local contractor located in Nairn Centre. I have been
23 in business for the past 20 years.

24 At this time I would like to thank the
25 - Board for the opportunity to speak and express my

1 concerns. After sitting here now for two days and
2 listening to concerns of the different groups who will
3 be affected by your decisions, I feel it is my
4 responsibility to also share my concerns.

5 Being a contractor I'm fully aware of the
6 need to stay competitive. The more rules and
7 regulations you have, the harder it is to compete.
8 With that thought in mind I turn my attention to E.B.
9 Eddy Forest Products.

10 I realize that some of the numbers I am
11 about to tell you have been mentioned already to this
12 Board, but feel it is important to emphasize this.
13 E.B. Eddy hires 40 per cent of the local employment
14 force which in turn generates millions of dollars to
15 our local economy which we all so depend upon on. In
16 the last 10 years they have planted over 50-million
17 trees and the MNR 16-million trees. E.B. Eddy's
18 attempt to minimize pollution in regards to air and
19 water has been nothing short of excellent.

20 We all realize that our forests are
21 irreplaceable, but I believe that professional and
22 concerned people at local levels are best suited to
23 properly manage our concerns so that our forests will
24 remain a renewable resource. I feel that it is
25 possible to achieve our goals, to stay competitive and

1 to keep harmony with many interest groups who use our
2 forests.

3 As I witnessed, I believe that E.B. Eddy
4 is doing a good job in the harvesting of our forest. I
5 would like to see their future and ours, meaning all
6 the towns and people who depend on the forest industry
7 to lead a full and satisfying life.

8 I hope this brief comment will aid you in
9 your decision and aid the local MNR forestry people in
10 decisions which have a major impact on our community.

11 Thank you.

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Bell. Are
13 there any questions for Mr. Bell?

14 (no response)

15 Thank you very much.

16 MR. BELL: Thank you.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Jim Lecuyer?

18 MR. LECUYER: (handed)

19 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

20 JIM LECUYER, Sworn

21 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Lecuyer has given the
22 Board a two-page written submission. This will be
23 Exhibit 1331.

24 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1331: Two-page written presentation
25 submitted by Jim Lecuyer.

1 MR. LECUYER: My name is Jim Lecuyer, I
2 live in Iron Bridge. I'm a small logging contractor,
3 my family has been in the industry for more than a
4 hundred years. Like so many other loggers we fear for
5 the future, we fear for the present. Changes within
6 the MNR are crippling our businesses.

7 Contrary to popular belief, not all
8 loggers have lots of money, we gamble on wood markets,
9 we hope for enough good wood and good weather so we can
10 go and put in 12, 15-hour days. Flies in spring, heat
11 in summer, mud in fall.

12 Okay. And in the winter snow past your
13 belt with extreme cold. You might ask: Why do we do
14 it? Simple, we love being outdoors. People need to
15 know our jobs are important too. With all the recent
16 layoffs, where all these people going to turn, some to
17 the logging industry. Hopefully with the number of
18 changes there will still be some contractors still in
19 business to supply jobs. Changes must happen to offset
20 the costs put on loggers. Reduction in our annual cut
21 will force many layoffs.

22 Here are some of my concerns. Smaller
23 reserves along lakes, rivers and streams. Patches of
24 wood allocated to be cut are sometimes very small and
25 often around lakes and streams with AOCs which reduce

1 the amount of wood to be harvested, increasing the cost
2 of building roads.

3 No. 2, marking boundary lines. Marking
4 boundary lines in the past was done by MNR. We are not
5 trained to do this, they are.

6 No. 3, road corridors. When a road
7 corridor is marked on a map it's not always possible to
8 put the road in the indicated area. Please give more
9 flexibility in the location of road corridors on maps
10 and stream crossing points.

11 Gravel pits. I do not agree with having
12 to pay for gravel extracted for use as forestry roads.
13 The roads are an asset to timber management. Tourist
14 outfitters, fishermen and hunters use these same roads,
15 they should pay also. Why should we pay the total cost
16 of the gravel.

17 No. 5, approvals. Cut approvals should
18 include all work permits to do the job, gate crossings,
19 road maintenance, et cetera.

20 No. 6, water crossings. There should be
21 a better definition of a water body and what requires
22 an AOC. Example, what is a creek?

23 No. 7, wasteful practices. Usually if
24 there is wood waste in the bush landing there's a
25 reason, maybe the pieces are too big and rotten or a

1 too short. When it's on the landings it puts money on
2 our pockets but only if it can be sold.

3 In the past few years we the public have
4 changed our attitude towards saving our environment.
5 Forestry workers want our children, grandchildren and
6 future generations to enjoy all the things we have
7 known. We do not have to go overboard to do this,
8 there has got to be a sensible solution. All I ask is
9 to be able to go to work and survive the cost changes.

10 Let's not make quick decisions which will
11 cause good men to seek jobs away from their communities
12 and homes.

13 Thank you.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
15 Lecuyer. Does anyone have questions?

16 (no response)

17 Thank you very much.

18 MR. LECUYER: Yes.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Barrie Tulloch?

20 Mr. Tulloch, could we swear you in,
21 please. Thank you. Good afternoon.

22 BARRIE TULLOCH, Sworn

23 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

24 MR. TULLOCH: Ms. Chairperson, Mr.

25 Martel, ladies and gentlemen, my name is Barry Tulloch,

1 I am from Tulloch Trucking Limited in Iron Bridge.

2 This is a family company that caters
3 primarily to the logging industry, loading and trucking
4 wood products and the machinery and we have been in
5 business for some 40 years. Even though I have many
6 other things I should be doing, I feel the pressure to
7 come here to take the time and to stand up and be heard
8 and counted. I come here because of the seriousness of
9 the crisis that is about to affect our jobs and our
10 lives and our way of life and our security.

11 There is six families that work for our
12 small company that depend directly on the work that
13 this company provides in the logging sector and despite
14 the dedication and professionalism of the people that
15 work here, it is becoming more and more difficult and
16 almost impossible to make ends meet.

17 Now, most loggers and truckers don't even
18 come to these meetings because they're either too busy
19 or they are too reserved to speak up.

20 I came here today rather unexpectedly
21 because my son was occupied doing something else, but I
22 want the panel to know that we have a considerable
23 business investment and this is no weekend sporting
24 trip that we're on that we're talking about, we have a
25 considerable more investment than a gun or a fly rod,

1 in fact in our own case it's in the hundreds of
2 thousands of dollars and we have debts and we have
3 payments and we have mortgages on equipment that we
4 must use because there is no other way we can operate.

5 And there is cooperation needed among our
6 various sectors and interests of the people that come
7 here. We realize that and we have cooperated and we
8 will cooperate. But we fear excessive regulation to
9 our detriment, we fear cutbacks in cutting areas, we
10 fear road allowances that are not allowed, we fear
11 continued and repeated layoffs; in other words, our
12 working time is severely limited by possible
13 implications put upon us by the various ministries.

14 I would like to make reference to some
15 things that I heard just while I'm here today and one
16 of them is regarding the logs that were left on the
17 landing.

18 Now, in my experience and to my knowledge
19 our company has never left a merchantable log on a
20 landing and I am talking 40 years and I have to
21 question the people that see this, do they recognize
22 the difference between a merchantable log and a cull
23 log; and, if not, they are presenting perhaps false or
24 inadequate information.

25 And I am appalled at some of the things

1 that were said here today, directed and pointed at the
2 loggers and the truckers possibly because these people
3 don't know what they're talking about.

4 The Ministry demands that when a tree is
5 cut down whether it is culled or merchantable it must
6 be skidded out to the landing, and if there is a good
7 portion in that tree it's cut and it's hauled away, the
8 rest of it is left and nobody wants to haul a cull log
9 to the mill and find out they did all that work for
10 nothing, especially the trucker.

11 I would like to make reference to some
12 cutting practices. We have cut logs in the bush as
13 well as load and haul, and we have cut over areas and
14 taken out the merchantable timber over 13 inches and
15 left the rest, and that's no problem for us. We have
16 taken out every type and species of timber that is
17 saleable. The only thing that is left, we call them
18 weed trees, nobody wants them.

19 In reference to some skidding and cutting
20 practices, scarifying. We heard some testimony today
21 about several trees being dragged behind a skidder and
22 again I should throw this in, that this is not the
23 horse and buggy age and the age of skidding with horses
24 is long gone, however, these trees that are being
25 dragged behind a skidder are usually helping to scarify

1 that ground for natural regeneration. When an area is
2 scarified that's exactly what they do, they go in there
3 and they loosen up that ground, they scarify it so that
4 the trees will regenerate themselves. And we have done
5 many acres, square miles of strip logging for that very
6 purpose, and I would like the Board to know that we did
7 it carefully and not carelessly like some other people
8 have suggested.

9 Finally, in reference to hunting and
10 fishing. I am from the Iron Bridge area and I would
11 like to tell the panel that the hunting and the fishing
12 there, especially deer hunting, is just as prosperous
13 today as it ever was and that area has been logged
14 since I was a boy and before and, to my knowledge,
15 there is no evidence that the logging has ever hindered
16 or had any effect on the hunting because there are as
17 many deer hunters and more today in that area than
18 there ever was before.

19 Thank you for hearing my submission.

20 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Tulloch.

21 Does anyone have a question for Mr.
22 Tulloch?

23 Yes, Mr. Smith?

24 MR. SMITH: If there's as many deer there
25 as there ever was, how about moose?

1 MR. TULLOCH: Iron Bridge was never known
2 for its moose population. There are some too, if you
3 know where to look, and I would say there are just as
4 many as there ever were, but Iron Bridge was not famous
5 for moose, it's not far enough north.

6 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Tulloch.

7 Mr. Garrett Schuurman?

8 MS. BLASTORAH: Mrs. Koven, could we ask
9 this gentleman to spell his last name?

10 GARRETT SCHUURMAN

11 MR. SHUURMAN: Okay. My name is Garrett
12 Schuurman, it's spelled S-c-h-u-u-r-m-a-n.

13 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

14 MR. SCHUURMAN: I'm from the Iron Bridge
15 area, I have lived there pretty well all my life and I
16 have worked in the bush all my life, I have worked in
17 the bush ever since I was 14 years old and I started as
18 a chore boy and in a lumber camp for Midway Lumber and
19 since, in around 1965 I applied for my first DCL
20 licence that was granted to me which was about 25 years
21 ago and I have had a DCL licence ever since.

22 Now, here are some of my concerns. No. 1
23 is work permits. I feel one work permit should be
24 efficient enough to cover for all work projects.

25 No. 2 is marking of lines. We are not

1 trained to mark lines and cannot afford to hire trained
2 personnel. To do so, if we could afford it, to hire
3 trained personnel we may have conflict of interest with
4 the Ministry of Natural Resources if it is not marked
5 in the way they should feel it would be marked or
6 should be marked. Now, I know this particular
7 incidence has happened to me.

8 And then No. 3 is the building of roads.
9 Loggers should have more judgment on where logging
10 roads are allocated. It is very hard to allocate -- to
11 locate a roadway from a map or aerial photo. It is
12 difficult to tell what the terrain is like until it's
13 walked.

14 And No. 4, gravelling roads. We should
15 not have to pay royalty for gravel used on logging
16 roads for the cost is too great for all small operators
17 concerned. We are not subsidized to build roads or to
18 maintain roads that the public uses.

19 No. 5 is culverts and bridges. Loggers
20 should have more judgment to determine what type of
21 culvert or bridge is used for runoff streams and
22 creeks. I feel the Ministry has gone to extreme on all
23 regulations and a small logger operator cannot afford
24 this.

25 No. 6, there should be more funds for

1 reforestation to the Ministry of Natural Resources.
2 They claim not to have enough funds for planting more
3 trees. I would like to know where all our -- all the
4 Crown dues that loggers pay go for. I feel it should
5 be put back into the forestry where it should be put so
6 that the proper amount of trees can be planted and
7 looked after properly for all the public to enjoy and
8 to have jobs in the future.

9 Thank you.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
11 Schuurman.

12 Are there any questions for Mr.

13 Schuurman?

14 (no response)

15 Thank you very much.

16 Mr. Cosman?

17 MR. COSMAN: Yes, thank you, Madam Chair.

18 Mr. Schuurman, you expressed your concern
19 that you were not trained to mark lines and couldn't
20 afford to hire trained people to do so. Just so I can
21 put this in context, as I understand it, that up until
22 April of this year the MNR did it; is that right?

23 MR. SCHUURMAN: Yes.

24 MR. COSMAN: And then since April you and
25 persons such as yourself in the business were told that

1 from here on in you are going to have to do it
2 yourself?

3 MR. SCHUURMAN: Yes.

4 MR. COSMAN: And were you given a reason
5 by the Ministry as to why this change took place.

6 MR. SCHUURMAN: No, we have not.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

8 Mr. Ray Harding? Hello, Mr. Harding.

9 MR. HARDING: (handed)

10 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Harding has given the
11 Board a one-page submission, and Mr. Harding is the
12 Reeve of the Township of Nairn.

13 MR. HARDING: Thank you, Madam Chair.

14 MADAM CHAIR: And that will be Exhibit
15 1332.

16 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1332: One-page written presentation
17 submitted by Ray Harding, Reeve,
Township of Nairn.

18 MR. HARDING: Madam Chair, Mr. Martel,
19 ladies and gentlemen, the purpose of this hearing is to
20 allow public participation on timber management
21 activities. Our main concern is that we properly
22 maintain our forest to satisfy both the forest industry
23 and the environmentalists. There must be an equal
24 balance on both sides.

25 The forest industry provides

1 approximately 2,000 direct jobs in this area which is
2 vital to our economy. The protection of our wildlife
3 and forest is also important for our outdoor recreation
4 activities. E.B. Eddy is certainly, from what I see,
5 exceeding the guidelines that are set down by the
6 provincial government.

7 The recent family forestry tour that I
8 recently attended clearly demonstrated that this
9 company is doing an excellent job of managing our
10 forests. They are constantly experimenting with
11 different techniques to help improve the growth of our
12 forest. It shows that they are looking towards the
13 future in sustaining our forest resource for the
14 environment and the economy.

15 It is hoped that all parties concerned
16 can work together to help achieve a common goal that
17 would deal with the local concerns while also
18 protecting the environment.

19 Our forests are important to us, we must
20 ensure that we do not overregulate and risk choking the
21 forest industry. Forestry is important to this area,
22 it is the bread and butter of our economy. Due to
23 problems with the mining industry in Elliott Lake we
24 cannot afford another economic load to northern
25 Ontario. Let's work together to help keep our economy

1 strong.

2 Thank you.

3 (applause)

4 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
5 Harding.

6 Yes, the Board will call on Mr. Leo
7 Foucault.

8 MR. FOUCAULT: I am sorry, I don't have a
9 written presentation.

10 MADAM CHAIR: That's fine, Mr. Foucault.

11 LEO FOUCAULT, Sworn

12 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.
13 Please be seated.

14 MR. FOUCAULT: My apologies to the Board
15 for not having a written presentation.

16 I'd like to point out that I am 71 years
17 old, I'm retired, I worked for E.B. Eddy for close to
18 35 years. I have been on municipal councils for 20
19 years and the last 16 of them has been as the mayor and
20 the reason I'm enunciating that is I know the
21 management of E.B. Eddy and the senior management quite
22 well.

23 I'm satisfied that the managers of E.B.
24 Eddy in their management and in their dealings with the
25 community has always been done in a very honest and

1 paternal manner. They've always been responsible and
2 also have contributed and are very good corporate
3 citizens.

4 At one time, Espanola was known, as I
5 know a member of the Board will know, as a very smelly
6 area. If you left your car over night, it was very
7 dirty and now that's all been cleared. We have no more
8 smell here, the air has no more pollution and you can
9 go through Espanola and we smell as well, maybe better
10 than other communities in Ontario.

11 Also at one time, the river was so
12 polluted that rumors were that some people could walk
13 on it, though I haven't met that person yet. However,
14 today - and don't forget, I was born and brought up
15 here - the pickerel fishing and other fishing is better
16 on the Spanish River than it has ever been and I can
17 prove that if you want to go fishing tonight. Get your
18 own license.

19 MADAM CHAIR: For some reason Mr. Martel
20 doesn't want to go fishing tonight. I think he is
21 anxious to go home.

22 MR. FOUCAULT: I know that and my best
23 wishes to the Martel family tonight.

24 I am satisfied that in the woods, and
25 I've also been in the woods quite a bit, and I'm not a

1 moose hunter, but I went hunting moose twice and twice
2 I shot moose and I would like to repeat, I'm not a
3 moose hunter. After I shot them I wished to hell
4 somebody else had have because I didn't know what to do
5 with it, but in any case, the hunting is there and the
6 fishing is there and I'm satisfied that they are very,
7 very responsible in their wood management.

8 We have to worry about the economy of
9 this region. Now, the influence of E.B. Eddy is not
10 just in Espanola, it covers a very wide area and our
11 economy is not bad, but for God's sake let's not fool
12 around and drag us into a depression that we don't need
13 or into any other unfavourable conditions.

14 I get the distinct feeling about all this
15 new theory about woods and management is possibly
16 emanating from southern Ontario. Maybe I'm suspicious,
17 I was in municipal politics a long time and I'm very
18 suspicious and one of my suspicions, to justify this,
19 you can look at Killarney Park that has been imposed on
20 us. No one in the north wanted it, nobody wanted it,
21 but we have it because some artist in southern Ontario
22 wanted it.

23 I used to travel there by snow machine.
24 Now I'm 70 years old I can't go there anymore. I can't
25 go there with a snow machine, it's illegal, and I'm too

1 old and too fat and too lazy to carry a canoe over the
2 bloody hills and this is an injustice to senior
3 citizens and this injustice is happening here.

4 Now, I feel and having said what I said,
5 I distinctly feel that maybe enough is enough pressure
6 from influences in southern Ontario and I'm going to
7 make a statement here that Mr. Martel has heard before,
8 it may not be too late maybe to have a feasibility
9 study and see if we should have indeed a separate
10 province in northern and run our own affairs.

11 With that, thank you very much.

12 (applause)

13 MR. MARTEL: You've been talking to Ed
14 Diebel.

15 MR. FOUCAULT: Not for a long time.

16 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
17 Foucault.

18 Are there any questions?

19 (no response)

20 Thank you very much.

21 MR. FOUCAULT: Thank you.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Marcel Rancourt
23 here?

24 MARCEL RANCOURT, Sworn

25 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Rancourt has given the

1 Board a written submission of four pages and this will
2 be Exhibit 1333.

3 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1333: Four-page written presentation
4 submitted by of Marcel Rancourt.

5 MR. RANCOURT: Thank you, Madam Chair,
6 Mr. March. My name is Marcel Rancourt. I've been
7 employed with the Brewers Retail in this community for
8 24 years. During this time, I was involved as a member
9 and President of the Lion's Club for 12 years, served
10 as President of our snowmobile club for the past eight
11 years and presently serve in this municipality as
12 Deputy Mayor. I should also mention at this point that
13 I've owned a cottage for 18 years and I'm very much
14 tuned in with the environment.

15 I would like to address the issue of
16 primitive parks such as Killarney to the south of
17 Espanola. As a participant some 20 years, 15 years ago
18 when public meetings were held in Espanola, I submitted
19 to the Board that such parks would discriminate against
20 our seniors and our handicapped due to the fact that
21 motorized vehicles such as snowmobiles would not be
22 allowed.

23 Forces from within the environmental
24 groups who are, by the way, an excellent lobbying body,
25 from the south of us won. The government of the day

1 simply collapsed under this pressure and allowed this
2 park to proceed. We northerners lost.

3 I attended a meeting in October of '89 at
4 the natural resources office in Sudbury in what I
5 believed was the last chance to address this issue.
6 All snowmobile clubs in the area were in attendance and
7 a consensus of our group was a trail, one single trail
8 maintained, groomed and signed through the park. This
9 we felt would satisfy our needs.

10 Again, the constitutional rights of all
11 concerned were addressed. The Ministry offered a
12 swampy corner on the south side as a short cut to
13 Killarney. Due to the condition of this land, this was
14 totally unacceptable and, at the very least, not even
15 scenic. We northerners lost again.

16 My father, I should point out, who has a
17 heart condition will never see this park again and I
18 suspect in a few years it will be my turn.

19 Sudbury and areas now, the snowmobile
20 capital of Canada, generating millions of potential
21 tourist dollars governed by clubs, snowmobile clubs,
22 and these clubs are strictly controlled and willing to
23 cooperate with the Ministry, but the south says: No,
24 not in our park.

25 In the past 25 years, Espanola and areas

1 seen many changes. Our economy is totally dependent on
2 forestry. We have had changes in ownership, the mill
3 from KVP company to Brown Forest Products and to this
4 day E.B. Eddy. We now feel a strong sense of stability
5 as a community. The technology introduced, such as
6 sediment and airating lagoons, has cleaned our river
7 and allowed a healthy sport fishing environment within
8 our boundaries. E.B. Eddy's hatchery has assured and
9 shown a genuine concern towards a continued long-term
10 shorts fishing industry.

11 This is a progressive company, one with
12 long-range plans and one which has shown a willingness
13 to cooperate and share with all groups the renewable
14 resources under lease from this province. Their forest
15 management policy should be accepted as a binding
16 contract with our local Ministry.

17 In closing, Madam Chairperson, Mr.
18 Martel, I ask, give us northerners the freedom to make
19 our own decisions through our own local natural
20 resources ministry. Our future depends on sound
21 forestry management and who could be better qualified
22 to protect it under these circumstances.

23 Thank you.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
25 Rancourt.

1 Are there any questions?

2 (no response)

3 Thank you very much.

4 MR. RANCOURT: Thank you.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. John Craig.

6 JOHN CRAIG, Sworn

7 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Craig has submitted a
8 one-page written submission to the Board. This will be
9 Exhibit 1334.

10 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1334A: One-page written presentation
11 submitted by John Craig.

12 MR. CRAIG: My submission is from the
13 Noelville District Rod and Gun Club and in beginning I
14 would like to give you a brief overview of the club.
15 The Noelville District Rod and Gun Club was organized
16 in March of 1968 and its purposes and objects were to
17 promote and improve the conservation of our renewable
18 natural resources, to promote and support proper
19 measures for conservation of game and fish, for the
20 regulation of taking and hunting the fish and game in a
21 sportsman like manner and to promote and support
22 scientific research and general investigation of
23 problems relating to fish and game, and to cooperate
24 with other societies or individuals in the conservation
25 of all wildlife and to do all such other things as are

1 incidental or conducive to the containment of the above
2 objects.

3 The areas served by the Noelville
4 District Rod and Gun Club is generally that area of
5 Ontario known as the French River District. It extends
6 from the north shore of Georgian Bay at the mouth of
7 the French River to Lake Nipissing on the east. The
8 area is a highly regarded tourist area within the
9 province, having numerous tourist operations within its
10 boundary.

11 The area also in years gone by enjoyed
12 the reputation of being one of Ontario's finest big
13 game hunting areas with deer in abundance, moose, bear,
14 elk in limited quantities and, as well, upland game and
15 water fowl. Sport fishing is the major contributor to
16 tourism in the area with Lake Nipissing alone
17 accounting for four per cent of all sport fishing in
18 the Province of Ontario.

19 The Noelville District Rod and Gun Club
20 is an incorporated club affiliated with the Ontario
21 Federation of Anglers & Hunters since its organization
22 in March of 1968 and it is also affiliated with the
23 Canadian Wildlife Association since the 11th of June,
24 1970.

25 Our club has been active in conservation

1 practices since its organization and it has brought a
2 number of problems to the attention of the Ministry of
3 Natural Resources. We have also initiated many
4 wildlife projects, two of which were the introduction
5 of pheasants to the area, a program called French River
6 Pheasants which was carried out over a period of eight
7 years during during which we hatched, raised and
8 released adult birds; and more recently the
9 introduction of Canada geese over a three-year period.

10 Our club enjoys good rapport with the
11 local police and municipal authorities, tourist
12 operators, local business persons, members of the Dokis
13 Indian Band and members of the provincial ministries.

14 My name is John Craig and I'm currently
15 the President of the club. I am not a timber
16 management person, I am a retired police officer,
17 having served 35 years in the Ministry of the Solicitor
18 General of Ontario. Twenty-seven of those were in the
19 Sudbury and north of Sudbury area. I am a hunter and a
20 fisherman. I own a hunting camp on Manitoulin Island
21 and property and I also have a camp east of Gogama on
22 the Matagami water system. I have hunted deer and
23 moose in Ontario for more than 35 years.

24 Our intention in appearing before this
25 Board is to express several concerns with present

1 methods of harvesting timber in Ontario and to suggest
2 methods which we feel would be beneficial to sustained
3 and adequate population of wildlife.

4 Our first concern lies with the Moose
5 Habitat Guidelines which have been in place since the
6 mid 1970's. These guidelines permit clearcuts up to
7 one kilometre by three kilometres on 60 per cent of the
8 harvest area without approval by the Assistant Deputy
9 Minister. It is our understanding that as long as the
10 60 per cent maximum rule is observed, the acceptable
11 clearcut size is unlimited. Surely in theory and in
12 practice this must be detrimental to habitat supply.

13 We feel that the current permitted size
14 of clearcuts without special approval is unacceptable
15 and should be reduced. The amount of reduction should
16 be dictated by the area; that is, those areas bordering
17 potholes, creeks or generally those areas favoured by
18 moose should command a higher percentage of standing
19 timber.

20 Our second concern, again concerning the
21 Moose Habitat Guidelines and closely related to the
22 first, we feel that habitat quality or indeed habitat
23 of any acceptable quality can only be achieved through
24 the combining of timber harvesting and wildlife
25 planning in an integrated plan, or specifically what

1 has been suggested to your Board as habitat supply
2 analysis; a methodology to enable foresters to supply
3 wildlife habitat as well as timber from their
4 harvesting plans.

5 Our third concern relates to the use of
6 chemical sprays, insecticides and herbicides, again,
7 with detrimental effect to wildlife. It is not our
8 intention to relate specific occasions and introduce
9 evidence. Suffice it to say that each year our club
10 receives several complaints following spraying programs
11 regarding the disappearance of small animals, usually
12 they're referring to rabbits.

13 Often a cursory investigation reveals
14 dead animals, some of which remain in a huddle, upright
15 position. One of our members who is a retired mine
16 foreman from Garson Mine recently build a camp in the
17 central area of Manitoulin. The location is Lot 4,
18 Concession 9 of Mills Township. During June and July
19 of this year, he reported watching numerous rabbits and
20 in early July many sightings of deer, does and fawns.

21 On the 14th, 15th of July, he observed
22 that the deer were no longer frequenting the area and
23 all sightings of rabbit ceased. As a result, he
24 reports conducting a search and finding dead rabbits
25 through the area.

1 He reports also that he made inquiries
2 with the MNR in Little Current, at least an employee of
3 the MNR in Little Current, and he was advised that
4 there had been a spraying program. I have since
5 conducted several inquiries, but I'm told that they did
6 not carry out a spraying program. I can only assume it
7 was originated from another source.

8 It is not known what effect that such
9 sprays might have on the fawn population, however it is
10 reasonable to assume that the does may move the fawns
11 to an uncontaminated area.

12 We agree that in management practices
13 certain tradeoffs are sometimes required. However,
14 chemicals having such a devastating effect on small
15 animals and possible detrimental effect on large
16 animals and/or humans who may be in direct contact
17 should be the subject of constant, steady monitoring.
18 We would suggest a thorough study of insecticides and
19 herbicides presently in use and explore alternate
20 programs which would have less detrimental effect on
21 our wildlife population.

22 Our fourth concern relates to damage to
23 and destruction of young growth or non-indicated
24 harvest trees in cutting areas by licensed timber
25 harvesters. This occurs predominantly in selective

1 cutting areas and is caused by carelessness, short
2 hitches, trees used for cornering when skidding,
3 removal of trees for convenience and general disregard
4 for restrictions required of them by the Ministry.

5 This results in an area that is
6 unsightly, an unnecessary waste of material and often
7 leads to remarks such as waste of our forests or even
8 the rape and destruction of our natural resources.

9 I have discussed this with local licence
10 cutters who agree that this often happens, should be
11 terminated. Some of them have alleged that the chief
12 offenders were out-of-province cutters. However, one
13 has only to watch the local cutter, as well as the out
14 of province to determine that they are equally
15 responsible. It would appear that this is viewed as a
16 liberty and that it will continue until such time as
17 they are required to cease by the Ministry, until
18 specific rules and penalties are imposed.

19 Our final concern relates to method and
20 specifically the manner in which fuel wood or firewood
21 is made available to members of the public. In many
22 areas of northern Ontario, the old system still exists
23 where an area is designated as a fuel wood area and
24 trees within that area are designated to be cut.
25 Applicants may obtain a permit to cut on payment of a

1 monetary fee and thereby obtain fuel wood at a moderate
2 cost.

3 During the past several years, south of
4 Highway 17, cutting off and sale of fuel wood has been
5 given to jobbers who make fuel wood available to the
6 public either in tree length or log length and affix
7 the cost. The cutter pays a per cord fee of
8 approximately \$5 and applies a profit margin of \$8 to
9 \$10 or more, establishing a price to the purchaser of
10 \$13 to \$20 per cord which, coupled with transportation
11 costs and the gates, the value of obtaining fuel wood
12 direct from the wood yard and also greatly limits the
13 availability to the public.

14 No provision is made for the individual
15 who would would select and cut his own wood if given
16 the opportunity. We feel that the old method reflects
17 a more proper freedom of rights and should continue.

18 Those are our five concerns and in
19 closing I would like to mention that our concerns
20 closely resemble those of timber management policy as
21 proposed by the OFAH. It is fair to say that we are in
22 agreement with their presentation and support them in
23 their purpose.

24 I have also been impressed today by
25 several of the speakers, one of which was Mr. Armand

1 Dicaire and the many things he brought out in his
2 presentation.

3 I would like to thank you very much for
4 the opportunity of being here today.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Craig.

6 Are there any questions for Mr. Craig?
7 Mr. Cosman?

8 MR. COSMAN: Very briefly. Mr. Craig, I
9 think you indicated your organization is a member of
10 the Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters?

11 MR. CRAIG: Yes, they are.

12 MR. COSMAN: And you know Dr. Terry
13 Quinney who is here today?

14 MR. CRAIG: Yes, I do.

15 MR. COSMAN: And you are here to support
16 the OFAH position in these hearings?

17 MR. CRAIG: No, primarily I'm here on
18 behalf of our rod and gun club.

19 MR. COSMAN: No, but you are here and you
20 do support the Ontario Federation of Anglers & Hunters'
21 position in these hearings?

22 MR. CRAIG: I do, yes.

23 MR. COSMAN: Yes. And with respect to
24 one comment or one of your positions which we have seen
25 before in examining some of the other anglers and

1 hunters' position papers with respect to herbicides,
2 you indicate that herbicides are detrimental to
3 wildlife populations and you mentioned the incident of
4 the deer and other animals, rabbits the sightings of
5 them ceasing on Manitoulin Island.

6 You are aware that there's little Crown
7 land on Manitoulin Island?

8 MR. CRAIG: Yes, that's correct.

9 MR. COSMAN: And your own investigation
10 indicated that spraying did not in fact take place on
11 Manitoulin Island?

12 MR. CRAIG: I did talk to the district
13 manager from Espanola on the Tuesday of this week in
14 this room and he assured me that they did not initiate
15 a spraying program, and in fact they have not carried
16 out any program since July of 1989.

17 However, it may have been that a private
18 individual or may have been from another source, I have
19 no idea.

20 MR. COSMAN: You don't know; do you?

21 MR. CRAIG: No.

22 MR. COSMAN: So you have no evidence to
23 give to the Board that there was any spraying program
24 on Manitoulin Island?

25 MR. CRAIG: No. This was brought to my

1 attention, I have instances where I myself have noted
2 the loss of small animals.

3 MR. COSMAN: I was asking at the present
4 time about Manitoulin Island. You have no evidence to
5 give this Board as to the fact that a spraying program
6 took place on Manitoulin Island?

7 MR. CRAIG: That's right. I personally
8 don't have.

9 MR. COSMAN: And, therefore, if it didn't
10 take place, if the sighting of rabbits and deer ceased
11 it was for some other reason possibly than the
12 spraying, if spraying didn't take place?

13 MR. CRAIG: I'm afraid I didn't
14 understand your question.

15 MR. COSMAN: I'm sorry, I will try again.
16 That if spraying did not take place, then the member
17 who called you and told you that the sighting of deer
18 and other animals, rabbits had ceased, that must have
19 been for some other reason?

20 MR. CRAIG: I can assume that. In the
21 first instance, I had asked him to contact someone
22 within the Ministry and he advised me that he had and
23 that from that person he was advised that a spraying --
24 a small spraying program had occurred.

25 My own inquiries revealed that no

1 spraying program had occurred, initiated by the
2 Ministry.

3 MR. COSMAN: All right. My question is
4 very simple, that if no spraying program had occurred
5 on Manitoulin Island wouldn't you agree that the fact
6 that there was -- that the sighting of deer and
7 rabbits, other animals ceased must have been for some
8 other reason?

9 MR. CRAIG: It's possible, yes. Very
10 possible.

11 MR. COSMAN: All right. And with respect
12 you mentioned various things that you have been told
13 from time to time, but do you rely on any scientific
14 studies that say that the herbicides used by the forest
15 industry, which are largely the same herbicides that
16 are used in the agricultural industry in southern
17 Ontario, are harmful to wildlife?

18 MR. CRAIG: I spent a lot of time in the
19 Gogama area and I have made observations of my own.

20 MR. COSMAN: No, no. My question was:
21 Do you rely upon any scientific studies, apart from
22 what you've already told us?

23 MR. CRAIG: From what you are asking me,
24 I would also -- I might also add that I have lived
25 seven years in the Town of Forest in Lambton County and

1 we did not have small game, we did not have squirrels
2 as a result of corn spraying.

3 MR. COSMAN: Well, maybe -- I will try
4 again, it's a very simple question. Do you rely upon
5 any scientific studies in making that statement and, if
6 so, what are they?

7 MR. CRAIG: No. The answer is no, I do
8 not rely on any scientific studies.

9 MR. COSMAN: Thank you very much.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other
11 questions for Mr. Craig?

12 (no response)

13 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Craig, could you remind
14 the Board when the system used to make fuelwood
15 available to the public was changed from the old system
16 to what you call the new system?

17 MR. CRAIG: My own observation and the
18 people who have brought it about as a complaint, if you
19 will, is over the past two years. I am not aware when
20 the system may have changed.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

22 Thank you very much.

23 MR. REED: I have a question?

24 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, Mr. Reed?

25 MR. REED: Ted Reed from NOTOA.

1 John, I like your presentation very much,
2 I think the Noelville District Rod and Gun Club
3 amplifies a lot of the positions that NOTOA takes and
4 my distinguished colleague from MNR (sic) may be a
5 little picky on the scientific evidence of spraying,
6 but I think your common sense approach that shows
7 whether we're on private land or Crown land isn't
8 really the issue here, it's the position that the club
9 takes that says: The good renewable resource is in the
10 future for moose or for fishing or for tourism as
11 practised by the Ministry ought to be clearly
12 established and ought to adhere to some of your
13 suggestions.

14 And I certainly think the presentation
15 you gave today was clear and very constructive.

16 MR. CRAIG: Thank you.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Reed. And
18 Mr. Cosman represents the forest industry, not the
19 Ministry of Natural Resources.

20 MR. COSMAN: Also, Madam Chair, I thought
21 the presentation was clear as well, and the club
22 position that there should be constant study and
23 monitoring of the use of chemical insecticides is
24 something that of course Industry supports.

25 The only issue -- my questions were

1 directed to the statement made in the previous
2 sentence, in the previous paragraph that insecticides
3 are detrimental to wildlife populations.

4 But I certainly agree with the speaker
5 that this is a matter that should be carefully
6 monitored.

7 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you.

8 Thanks, Mr. Craig.

9 MR. CRAIG: Thank you.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Gaston Carriere
11 here?

12 MR. CRAIG: I believe he's not here. He
13 may be here later on.

14 MADAM CHAIR: All right. We will come
15 back to Mr. Carrier then. Thank you.

16 Mr. Bob Gordon?

17 MR. GORDON: (handed)

18 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Gordon has given the
19 Board a written submission of 20 pages and Mr. Gordon
20 is the editor and publisher of the Mid-North Monitor in
21 Espanola.

22 BOB GORDON, Sworn

23 MR. GORDON: Madam Chair, Mr. Martel,
24 ladies and gentlemen, I would like to address the
25 committee as both the publisher and editor of the local

1 newspaper, the Mid-North Monitor and a private citizen
2 and outdoors person.

3 It appears Espanola's future as a
4 bustling, affluent pulp and paper manufacturing town
5 might be in the line because of these environmental
6 hearings and some of the suggestions for controlling
7 future development and harvesting of our forest
8 resources in this province.

9 We are a one-industry town and a
10 one-industry area and, therefore, feel it is imperative
11 that our industry be allowed to the latitude and
12 flexibility to harvest the forests and produce their
13 finished product within guidelines set out by the
14 Ministry of Natural Resources as has been the case in
15 recent history.

16 Over the years our forests have been
17 harvested, regenerated and reharvested by the company.
18 They have been regenerated in an acceptable fashion
19 with regard to MNR regulations and distribution. The
20 Industry has been responsible in making certain
21 workplace chemical spills are controlled and derelict
22 vehicles and machineries are removed from the bush and
23 disposed of as required by law.

24 Control and direction to subcontractors
25 has also been creditable. They have adhered to the

1 direction of the government and in general have
2 cooperated by fulfilling their obligation under forest
3 management agreements negotiated with and through the
4 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, but only after
5 full participation with the public and interest groups
6 through public hearings. That is already accomplished
7 on an ongoing basis.

8 There are probably areas of concern and a
9 need for constant upgrading of the forest management
10 agreement policies as has likely been pointed out
11 during these hearings. That can be accomplished quite
12 readily through the process already in place as a part
13 of the forest management agreement process.

14 We as a community newspaper with
15 responsibility for keeping the people informed on local
16 issues monitor company activities, interview everyone
17 involved in the forest management process, then report
18 our findings in the pages of our publication. We have
19 rarely if ever found any significant disagreement with
20 the current system. It seems to be working and
21 addresses all logical concerns with respect to forest
22 management in this area.

23 As an individual I am an avid outdoors
24 person. My family and I spend almost every summer
25 weekend and many fall, winter and spring weekends in

1 the bush. Our interests take us to wilderness areas,
2 remote lakes and along large and small rivers. We
3 travel the bush roads, pull mines and portage from lake
4 to lake over forest trails. We see a great many
5 cut-over areas in various stages of development. Some
6 are currently being harvested, some under preparation
7 for replanting, some replanted and others in various
8 stages of regeneration. We are always disappointed
9 when favoured wilderness areas come under the logger's
10 axe and chainsaw.

11 Although the lakes and rivers we fish are
12 usually well protected, access to them can be impeded
13 for a period of time and of course the scenery changes
14 are usually dramatic. But isn't that a part of the
15 progress in the cities and towns too? Things change
16 continually in our society. We have always been able
17 to find other wilderness areas to explore and enjoy.

18 We observe wildlife of every type in each
19 phase of harvesting and regenerating. There are
20 probably some problems with distinctive wildlife
21 habitat that can cause concern, but usually those cases
22 can be addressed during forest management public
23 meetings which are held on a regular basis.

24 To sum up, the current forest management
25 system seems to be working well and has built-in

1 safeguards necessary to address most problems that
2 arise during public hearings. I do not believe nor do
3 most people we speak to on a daily basis through our
4 newspaper work that environmental assessment process is
5 necessary. It is an expensive process and can
6 potentially delay decision-making in the forest
7 industry sector of our economy. That can spell lost
8 profits, lost jobs and a decline in our local economic
9 health.

10 The current system of forest management
11 appears to be adequate, aside from the fact that the
12 Ministry of Natural Resources appears to have too many
13 responsibilities in too many sectors, often appearing
14 to be conflicting in purpose. The status quo should be
15 maintained and the current forest management agreement
16 process retained.

17 Thank you.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Gordon.

19 Are there any questions for Mr. Gordon?

20 (no response)

21 Mr. Gordon, could you tell the Board:
22 When do you date the beginning of the current timber
23 management planning process?

24 MR. GORDON: I believe it's a 20-year
25 program that's in, if I'm not mistaken, about the

1 second five-year phase of the program.

2 MADAM CHAIR: So you would say -- you
3 would define it as being about 10 years?

4 MR. GORDON: I think, yeah, close to 10
5 years I think, between five and 10 years.

6 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

7 MR. GORDON: I may be wrong, it may be
8 older than that.

9 MADAM CHAIR: I was asking for your
10 observation when you are looking at the system the way
11 it is now, that you would call a current system, you
12 would say within the last five or 10 years?

13 MR. GORDON: Yes, within the last 10
14 years.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

16 MR. GORDON: Thank you.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Casaletto here?

18 VIC CASALETTO, Sworn

19 MR. CASALETTO: Thank you, Madam
20 Chairman, Mr. Martel, panel, ladies and gentlemen.
21 Thank you for the opportunity to make this submission.

22 My name is Vic Casaletto and I have been
23 a registered professional forester for over 14 years in
24 the Province of Ontario. I currently hold the position
25 of manager of forest products for a large heavy

1 equipment firm within this province which supplies and
2 consults with E.B. Eddy on a day-to-day basis as well
3 as every other FMA holder in this province.

4 The research and development segment of
5 my position brings me in touch with operational and
6 silvicultural foresters throughout Ontario, Canada and
7 the United States as well as their respective
8 operations.

9 I am a concerned forester on the outside
10 of this industry looking in. I have dedicated my
11 entire career to the pursuit of responsible forest
12 management by virtue of our Code of Ethics.

13 Through the development of forest
14 mechanization, responsible mechanization which both
15 reduces the operating cost per unit of volume and,
16 therefore, ensures the viability of our industry in the
17 world market while, at same time, ensuring that
18 mechanization does not compromise in any way the
19 regrowth of our forests. To knowingly to do so would
20 be to compromise my professional ethics as a forester,
21 and this is something I simply will not do.

22 I'm here to testify that through my
23 association with E.B. Eddy during the past six years of
24 my career, approximately 50 per cent, the same emphasis
25 on responsible forest management has been displayed

1 from the highest level of their management to the
2 operations people that I have come in contact with in
3 their camp operations. Whenever discussions arise on
4 future forest mechanization development protection of
5 the forest and regeneration are placed as top
6 priorities to their machine development, often at great
7 expense to E.B. Eddy. On every occasion E.B. Eddy has
8 always opted to pursue mechanization alternatives at a
9 higher cost to themselves in order to ensure the
10 professional stewardship of their forests. As a
11 forester and environmentalist I want and am proud to be
12 associated with a company that, in my opinion, exceeds
13 all current standards of prudent forest management
14 within this province.

15 I have been involved with and visited
16 limits of most of the FMA holders in this province,
17 E.B. Eddy's forest management practices in my opinion
18 are a model to the standards that this Board is
19 attempting to identify.

20 I urge this Board to approve our
21 Ministry's application without restrictions which rob
22 E.B. Eddy and companies like them of the financial
23 resources to continue their leadership as competent
24 managers of our renewable resource.

25 Thank you for the opportunity to make

1 this submission.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Casaletto.

3 I think I missed your last point. Could you repeat
4 your last --

5 MR. CASTRILLI: Certainly.

6 MADAM CHAIR: The last or second last
7 sentence.

8 MR. CASTRILLI: I will repeat the
9 paragraph, if that is okay, it's basically two
10 sentences. I urge the Board to approve the Ministry's
11 application without restrictions which rob E.B. Eddy
12 and companies like them of the financial resources to
13 continue their leadership as competent managers of our
14 renewable resource.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you. Are there any
16 questions for Mr. Casaletto?

17 (no response)

18 Thank you very much.

19 MR. CASALETTO: Thank you.

20 MADAM CHAIR: I will call on Mr. George
21 Morrison?

22 Before Mr. Morrison's presentation, I
23 forgot to mention that Mr. Robert Gordon's written
24 presentation is Exhibit 1335.

25 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1335: Written presentation submitted by

1 Bob Gordon.

2 GEORGE MORRISON, Sworn

3 MR. PASCOE: I will just quickly read the
4 letter that was given to me by Mr. Morrison and then I
5 will read his brief to the Board.

6 "Dear Mr. Pascoe:

7 I am a retired forester that has
8 worked for the provincial government and
9 in the woods department of a company at
10 Espanola.

11 In 1968 I switched to teaching at
12 the high school here and organized a
13 forestry course at the Grade 11 level.

14 Following my retirement in 1982 in
15 collaboration with the Ontario Forestry
16 Association I produced a forestry manual
17 for Ontario secondary school teachers.

18 As I have a Parkinson problem,
19 reading this brief would be stressful for
20 me and I would appreciate it very much if
21 you would do the reading for me.

22 Thank you, George Morrison."

23- The title of this presentation is A Brief
24 Presented to the Ontario Environmental Assessment Board
25 at Espanola, September 6th, 1990, by G. R. Morrison.

1 MADAM CHAIR: We will give that exhibit
2 No. 1336.

3 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1336: Written presentation submitted by
4 G. R. Morrison.

5 MR. PASCOE: As a retired forester I'm
6 interested in the current discussions about forest
7 management. I'm also concerned about the conflicts
8 that exist regarding its application. Two sides seem
9 to show up, the multiple use people and the
10 conservationists. It seems to me that the lack of
11 compromise between these two groups is due to some
12 degree to an unwillingness or inability to see and
13 understand the feelings and position of the other side.
14 As a result, numerous aspects are either opposed or
15 ignored.

16 One of the problems that accounts for
17 some of this relates to forestry history in this
18 province. Until relatively recently the government and
19 logging companies claim to be practising sustained
20 yield management, while many of their operations were
21 engaged in harvesting mature and overmature stands.

22 The regeneration following these cuts was
23 a mixture of good, bad and indifferent. As a result
24 some members of the public can be excused if they
25 equate logging with the downgrading of forest values.

1 While I'm basically in favour of multiple
2 use forestry, I also understand the feelings of
3 conservationists when they oppose logging in parks,
4 clearcutting and other issues. I think it is wrong to
5 claim that mature old growth forests lack appeal for
6 many people. Granted, the oldest trees fall down and
7 decay, but they are usually replaced by younger ones
8 and undisturbed forests do have an attraction of their
9 own.

10 But the question does arise: How much
11 forest can we afford to keep in its natural state? And
12 in our vast province surely it will always be possible
13 to find forests sufficiently old and primitive to
14 satisfy at least some of the desire felt by some people
15 for solitude and a closeness to nature.

16 On the other side of the coin it needs to
17 be admitted that logging operations, clearcuts in
18 particular, leave initially what appears to be a mess;
19 however, if good regeneration follows a cut this scene
20 improves immensely and, for most foresters, seeing a
21 fine young stand replacing the old is a beautiful site.
22 It is living evidence of sustained yield and good
23 forest management. I recently participated in an E.B.
24 Eddy forestry tour in which examples of this process
25 were convincingly present.

1 So to oversimplify the situation, why not
2 have cutting operations scattered throughout the bulk
3 of Crown land forests and leave the parks to nature.

4 Here again history catches up with us,
5 the chickens have come home to roost. If in the past
6 logging had really been conducted on a sustained yield
7 basis companies would have found it feasible to return
8 to old cuts for a second crop of timber without having
9 to cross park boundaries for their wood, but this did
10 not happen in a good many cases and some loggers, to
11 survive, frequently find themselves desperately in need
12 of park timber, it's a problem.

13 As for present day logging, the Ministry
14 of Natural Resources is increasingly applying
15 restrictions aimed at preserving the environment,
16 managing wildlife, retaining topsoil, protecting
17 recreational values and other multiple use objectives.
18 These are all worthy aspects provided they are kept at
19 a reasonable level. They become unreasonable if they
20 make the products that follow logging uncompetitive
21 price wise and/or require such a large government
22 bureaucracy to monitor the situation that it places too
23 heavy a burden on Industry or the taxpayer.

24 What then is the basis for reasonable
25 compromise? It could be based on the idea that

1 everything has a price. If we want parks undisturbed
2 we have to deal with the price involved in jobs and
3 money; if we want multiple use to a high degree, we
4 have to be prepared to pay for the high standards this
5 entails. Has the economy the ability to absorb these
6 costs? Are the citizens of this province prepared to
7 pay the price?

8 I suggest to you that it will take a well
9 informed public to come up with the right answers.

10 G. R. Morrison.

11 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much for
12 your submission, Mr. Morrison.

13 Are there any questions for Mr. Morrison?

14 (no response)

15 Thank you very much.

16 Mr. Jason Zeppa? Is Mr. Zeppa in the
17 audience?

18 (no response)

19 Is Mr. Dan Harasymiw?

20 (no response)

21 All right. Mr. Roger Sheel?

22 (no response)

23 Well, let's go back and try our -- Mr.
24 Gaston Carriere?

25 Well, what we are going to do is these

1 gentlemen may be joining us later on. We will take a
2 15-minute break now and return.

3 ---Recess taken at 5:15 p.m.

4 ---On resuming at 5:40 p.m.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated, ladies
6 and gentlemen.

7 Well, I will see if -- we have four
8 people scheduled to give us presentations and let's
9 find out if any of them is here. I will start with Mr.
10 Jason Zeppa. Is Mr. Zeppa here?

11 (no response)

12 Mr. Dan Harasymiw?

13 MR. HARASYMIW: Yes.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Harasymiw, would you
15 approach the Board, please.

16 DAN HARASYMIW, Sworn

17 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Harasymiw has given the
18 Board a written submission that is six pages and we
19 will give this Exhibit No. 1337.

20 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1337: Six-page written presentation
21 submitted by Dan Harasymiw.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Please go ahead, sir.

23 MR. HARASYMIW: Mr. Chairman, members of
24 the panel, I thank you for the opportunity to speak to
25 you today on behalf of the members of the Ontario

1 Public Service Employees Union in this area.

2 I presume much of what you will be
3 presented with you will have heard in other parts of
4 the province during your tour; however, certain items
5 have to be reiterated for the best of the province and
6 the people of this province.

7 Ontario has a long history of being a
8 natural resource producing province, mineral, water
9 timber and recreational. In the past, these resources
10 have been controlled by the employees of this province.
11 However, our present and past parliamentary leaders
12 have deemed it necessary to cut back on the number of
13 employees and the funds made available to the local
14 managers required to operate effectively.

15 The only resource left to them was to,
16 one, contract out work previously performed by
17 provincial employees; make forest operators responsible
18 for work previously performed by government employees;
19 or, three, do not perform the work required or make a
20 partial attempt to complete the work in a second rate
21 manner.

22 MADAM CHAIR: Could you slow down a
23 little bit, Mr. Harasymiw, for our court reporters who
24 are transcribing what you are saying.

25 MR. HARASYMIW: I have other copies if

1 they would prefer copies of it.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, they will record what
3 you say in any event, but I think if we gave them a
4 copy that would be helpful. Thank you.

5 MR. HARASYMIW: I will try and slow it
6 down a bit.

7 What was the reason for such cut backs?
8 Was the public really worried about the number of
9 people employed by the province? Did these leaders
10 really believe that they could save the taxpayers' tax
11 dollars? Did they expect the taxpayer to receive a
12 better service for the same or lesser tax dollar?

13 This government initially began this
14 tactic with the privatization of the provincial parks.
15 The taxpayers and other organizations persuaded them
16 that it was not the proper policy to take. Hopefully
17 these same people will persuade the government through
18 this panel to again make a decision which will benefit
19 this province and its people.

20 Under present policy, this government has
21 contracted out the regeneration of our forests to
22 private industry, either by private contractors or by
23 turning the responsibility over to the timber
24 operators. We know that it is more costly to operate
25 in this manner. Under previous policy, this task was

1 performed by employees of the province who were and
2 still are experts in this field. The management of the
3 Ministry of Natural Resources has many times been asked
4 to prove that it's less expensive to contract
5 reforestation and to date they have not.

6 However, they have stated in recent tree
7 audit courses that since contracting out there is a 15
8 per cent increase in costs.

9 What are the benefits of this work being
10 performed by the employees of the province? Since the
11 province has contracted out tree planting operations,
12 there have been incidents of the province purchasing
13 and receiving poor quality stock. This stock
14 ultimately was destroyed and replaced at a cost to the
15 province.

16 Trees have not been properly planted,
17 thus a poor success rate was achieved. The areas then
18 had to be replanted at an additional cost to the
19 province. The employees of the province who under old
20 policies audited the work once, now have to reaudit
21 contracts due to poor quality and work. This, again,
22 is an additional cost to the province.

23 Contractors who receive contracts in an
24 area do not hire locally. They do not buy supplies
25 locally. This results in a cost to the local economy

1 and the province by increased unemployment and welfare
2 costs. Who pays for these additional costs to the
3 province? It is you and I the taxpayers of the
4 province.

5 There is another area of concern. This
6 has probably been voiced to you by angling and hunting
7 organizations and that is access to recreational areas.
8 Under previous policies, the Ministry of Natural
9 Resources maintained access roads and bridges to remote
10 recreational areas. However, now due to cut backs in
11 employees in funding these roads cannot be kept in
12 proper repair and being allowed to deteriorate.

13 This will mean that the only residents
14 that will be able to enjoy the remote areas will be
15 those who can afford to use the services of the tourist
16 operators. However, the province has the funding to
17 pay timber operators to build and upkeep roads for the
18 extraction of timber resources. This fact can be found
19 in any existing forest management agreement with large
20 operators. If the province can fund roads for timber
21 resources, why then can they not do the same for
22 recreational resources.

23 Are our tax dollars being spent wisely or
24 are there two different standards?

25 In closing, I urge this panel to, (1),

1 return the managing of our resources to the employees
2 of the province; ensure that proper manpower and
3 funding is made available to properly complete the
4 task; ensure that resources are managed in a manner
5 that is cost efficient and beneficial to all residents
6 and future residents of this province and recommend a
7 complete audit of our provincial resource policies and
8 procedures. Thank you.

9 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
10 Harasymiw. I don't think I am pronouncing your name
11 correctly, sir.

12 MR. HARASYMIW: Harasymiw. You are very
13 close.

14 MADAM CHAIR: That's spelled
15 H-a-r-a-s-y-m-i-w.

16 MR. HARASYMIW: That's correct.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Does anyone have questions
18 for Mr. Harasymiw who is President of Local 627 of
19 OPSEU?

20 (no response)

21 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much.

22 MR. HARASYMIW: Thank you.

23 MADAM CHAIR: We have received from Mr.
24 Gaston Carriere, who is an independent logger from
25 Noelville, a one-page written submission.

1 Mr. Pascoe will read this into the record
2 for us and we will give this Exhibit No. 1338.

3 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1338: One-page written presentation
4 submitted by Gaston Carriere.

5 MR. PASCOE: This is from Mr. Gaston
6 Carriere, independent logger, Noelville, Ontario.

7 I have been logging in the Sudbury area
8 for approximately 15 years. In my experience, the
9 lumbering has got in roads which creates access to the
10 forest. Without this access, the public could never
11 see what goes on in the forest.

12 The regeneration I have seen in some
13 areas has been poor, but other areas has been
14 excellent. In many areas, some hand tending could take
15 place and it would improve the quality of regeneration.

16 Timber harvesting is a very important
17 factor in our economy. Forestry is a major employer in
18 Ontario. Forestry also supplies the paper we are
19 using. I think there is a lack of education that
20 exists in this field. The general public does not know
21 what is involved in timber harvesting regeneration
22 efforts and also what forestry workers go through
23 during the course of their duties.

24 Most forestry workers do have a good
25 working relationship with MNR personnel.

1 Finally, I think we have people in the
2 Ministry that have gone to school to learn their trades
3 as foresters and they should know what is best for our
4 forests; i.e., clearcuts or selective harvest because
5 some species regenerate better as clearcut and others
6 need some cover or shade for regeneration. Another way
7 I see this is that MNR people are afraid of Mr. Joe
8 Public because this officer may be afraid of his or her
9 job.

10 In closing, the MNR forestry branch are
11 often accused of not looking out for wildlife. Well,
12 they are leaving all sorts of buffer zones along
13 creeks, beaver ponds and lakes. They even have areas
14 they call protected forests now. The MNR is very well
15 on the right track now and probably will improve again
16 in the future.

17 Thank you for the opportunity to let me
18 state my views, and it is signed Gaston Carriere.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Dan.

20 We have had several people today from
21 Noelville. Could someone tell me where that is,
22 please.

23 MR. MARTEL: It's off Highway 69 south,
24 you go in about 18 miles off the highway and it is
25 located between the town of St. Charles and Elvin.

1 MADAM CHAIR: Now I've got it. Good.

2 MR. MARTEL: I knew it slightly from my
3 past reincarnation.

4 MADAM CHAIR: Good. Well, we still have
5 scheduled, but I don't know if they are present, Mr.
6 Jason Zeppa and Mr. Roger Sheel.

7 MR. SHEEL: I am Roger Sheel.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Sheel, welcome. Could
9 you please approach the Board.

10 ROGER SHEEL, Sworn

11 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Sheel is representing
12 the Canadian Paperworkers Union, Region 3, Local 31 and
13 he has given to the Board a four-page written
14 submission. This will be Exhibit 1339.

15 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1339: Four-page written presentation
16 submitted by Roger Sheel.

17 MADAM CHAIR: Go ahead, Mr. Sheel.

18 MR. SHEEL: Canadian paperworkers in
19 Local 31 is pleased to be able to address the
20 Environmental Assessment Board here in Espanola.

21 Our union represents the workers at the
22 E.B. Eddy mill in Nairn Centre. In this presentation
23 we would like to deal with the need for a permanent
24 watchdog over what goes on in the public forest.

25 Despite the wisdom on earth by the

1 Kennedy Commission and the Royal Commission on the
2 Northern Environment, we remain largely unaware of how
3 the forests are being managed. We now have an
4 environmental assessment that hopefully will be a
5 definitive study of the forest management. We also
6 have the Ministry of Natural Resources unable or
7 unwilling to provide information on the actual effects
8 of current forestry as it is now being practised in
9 northern Ontario.

10 With the possible exception of the
11 Baskerville Report released in August of '86 and the
12 the provincial auditors report in '85, the public has
13 little information to enable it to evaluate either the
14 direction or the efficiency of MNR management.

15 Every taxpayer has an obligation to
16 subject their tax returns, their books to that Receiver
17 General. The Receiver General can audit anyone's books
18 to determine whether errors have been made in a return.
19 With the MNR's books, this audit only takes place
20 occassionally and from our examination the '85 audit
21 was in many cases superficial, in some cases inaccurate
22 and in other cases incomplete.

23 The main point we wish to make is that
24 many problems would be effectively addressed by
25 appointment of a provincial forest auditor. G.E.J.

1 Fahlgren in his final report for the Royal Commission
2 on the Northern Environment in June of '85 addressed
3 the need for an independent forest audit agency,
4 primarily so the public could get the facts about
5 regeneration. A quote:

6 "Considering the amount of controversy
7 about the extent of alleged
8 wide-spread failure of both natural and
9 artificial regeneration, it is strange
10 that the Ministry does not regularly
11 release information or statistics about
12 these matters. The people of Ontario
13 should be informed regularly about the
14 extent of and success or failure of such
15 regeneration."

16 Many roles of the Ministry and its
17 concerns for the resource, production resource based
18 employment, as well as resource conservation cause
19 inevitable conflict or at least the appearance of it.
20 This has led to repeated calls for independent reviews
21 of forest management.

22 This independent review, however, must be
23 an ongoing one. We cannot have a repeat of the past
24 where constant public's outcry eventually motivates the
25 government in power to launch a review and then ignore

1 most of the information or recommendations.

2 Fahlgren goes on to specific
3 recommendations that we feel should go on record of
4 this environmental assessment. As the EA Board must be
5 wondering what will happen when their work is finished
6 to ensure better forest management, we hope the fruits
7 of Fahlgren's work is helpful.

8 5.23 recommendation was that an
9 independent forest audit agency be established with
10 powers, obligations and independence similar to those
11 of the provincial auditor.

12 Another recommendation, that the forest
13 audit agency inspect, monitor, measure and report upon
14 the condition of the province forest and in all aspects
15 of forest management and that the agency be headed by
16 an inspector of forests whose appointment is subject to
17 the approval of the legislature and for a term of years
18 and a level of remuneration that ensures independence.

19 Recommendation. That the inspector of
20 forests should report to the legislature annually on
21 the conditions of Ontario's forests; the conduct of
22 forest management, the success or failure of management
23 techniques including regeneration and the performance
24 of substantial yield and other obligations imposed by
25 forest management agreements on forest product

1 companies and the Ministry of Natural Resources.

2 One recurring nightmare in the forest
3 management is perpetual lack of funds available to
4 successfully regenerate logged over areas for the years
5 we have seen increases and budgets for regenerations,
6 years of hefty profits in the forest products and
7 industry and money spent by the federal government on
8 forestry.

9 What a forest auditor can do is assess in
10 detail the value of the resource, examine the income
11 generated and ensure the income is sufficient to
12 regenerate the inventory.

13 In 1985, provincial auditors report, the
14 MNR published an MNR response. In some cases, MNR has
15 provided plausible explanations for their actions; in
16 others, they lay the responsibility at the feet of the
17 minister responsible; in other cases, they plead
18 insignificant funds, although they are the only ones
19 capable of raising the funds from the forest industry
20 users be charging what the public resources will cost
21 to replace.

22 Due to MNR's hesitation to provide proper
23 and adequate information, some of the more responsible
24 companies who are attempting to carry on an honest
25 program are being tossed into the same pot as those who

1 are - to coin a phrase - raping and pillaging our
2 grandchildren's habitat, livelihood and planet.

3 An auditor, after recognizing the
4 offenders and assess the inefficiencies, should demand
5 proper corrective action rather than simply report and
6 hope the information does not fall on deaf or
7 manipulated ears. We have many examples of how simple,
8 new regulations are avoided by those who don't intend
9 to follow them.

10 In returning to Fahlgren's concerns over
11 regeneration, we note that the provincial auditor
12 expressed concerns about the lack of monitoring, the
13 restocking by companies under the FMAs, the MNR's
14 response is that these assessments should be done by
15 the company rather than the Ministry staff.

16 Well, this statement might astound any
17 objective observer of forest management in Ontario and
18 an even more astounding comment by MNR is made on page
19 47 of the auditor's report regarding the stocking
20 assessments.

21 "However, because the need to prioritize
22 the forest management activities, it is
23 not always possible to assess all the
24 areas needing assessment."

25 This silly comment of course begs the

1 question, if MNR cannot assess all the areas needing
2 assessment, how on earth can they hope to enable top
3 prioritize forest management?

4 One of the most interesting and recurring
5 themes that arise in the north when discussing forest
6 management is how the forest product companies are
7 making millions on building roads. We had hoped that
8 the auditors would dig up the truth on this one. After
9 all, these roads cost over \$300-million in the last 10
10 years.

11 The auditor was kind, to say the least,
12 in approaching MNR about the lack of data on road costs
13 and suggested that MNR put an audit clause when
14 agreements come up for renewal. The MNR danced around
15 this one by simply saying that the Ministry does not
16 feel that an audit clause in the agreement would be the
17 most effective means of ensuring that costs are
18 minimized.

19 We need a forest auditor to monitor the
20 performance of operators in cutting and regeneration.
21 We need to know how these and other forest operations
22 effect the forest values. We need to know once and for
23 all that somebody is really doing an inventory and,
24 finally, we need to know how valuable the forest is and
25 the change -- I'm sorry, and charge a price for its

1 trees that allow a substantial future.

2 Thank you.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Sheel.

4 Are there any questions for Mr. Sheel?

5 (no response)

6 Could you give us one minute, Mr. Sheel.

7 MR. SHEEL: Sure.

8 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Sheel, with respect to
9 your comment on road building--

10 MR. SHEEL: Yes.

11 MADAM CHAIR: --are you saying at the
12 bottom of page 3 that you believe companies are making
13 a profit of some sort from road building?

14 MR. SHEEL: It has been suggested that a
15 company can be assessed that it will cost them \$100,000
16 to put a road into an access area. They themselves are
17 not particularly road builders. They go out, they find
18 themselves a contractor and the contractor comes back
19 with a cost of \$60,000.

20 The company in fact has received \$100,000
21 for building a road and they are paying out 60. It has
22 been suggested that the \$40,000 is going into the
23 company's pocket.

24 Again, the information that's being given
25 out is rather lacking and very hard. This is where we

1 feel that a forest auditor would be able to go in and
2 get the information simply by demand and have the power
3 to demand and the power to seize the information that's
4 required and he could establish whether this is a true
5 comment or a comment that has just been made up and
6 nutured and growing rampant every time it's been told.

7 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you.

8 MR. MARTEL: I just want to ask you about
9 the auditor. You really believe that this auditor
10 should have the same responsibility as the provincial
11 auditor has in terms of reviewing in a confidential
12 manner what in fact is transpiring in terms of costs,
13 whether it be for roads or for anything?

14 MR. SHEEL: Yes. What I am suggesting
15 is, at the end of this commission, if I'm not mistaken
16 from the information that's been given to me, the
17 Board, the Assessment Board will take this information
18 to the Senate and the Premier and you will pass on the
19 information that you've gotten and assessed. What
20 happens to that information at this point in time you
21 have no control over.

22 We would like to see an auditor in your
23 position. Should you people be the auditor, for
24 example, you'd be going to the Senate and you'd be
25 telling them exactly what's going to happen or has to

1 happen instead of just giving a report and whether it
2 has been accepted, heard, digest or just manipulated to
3 be someone else's idea.

4 We want this auditor to have powers
5 similar to the provincial auditor where he can say this
6 has to be done and when he says it has to be done it
7 means it will be done.

8 MR. MARTEL: I wish that were the case on
9 occasion, but it's not necessarily the case.

10 MR. SHEEL: This is the point what I'm
11 saying. That's what I want by my auditor.

12 MR. MARTEL: Yes, okay. I'm simply the
13 provincial auditor, while he can report on things, it
14 is still the government that decides whether it is
15 going to implement the recommendations of the auditor
16 or not.

17 MR. SHEEL: This is the point of the
18 auditor's time to be one that exceeds specific
19 parliamentary so that he is there whether or not the
20 party because, as we know, governmental parties come
21 and go, so do commission come and go.

22 So we would like this person -- or this
23 auditor to be around, from possibly leaving one
24 parliamentary government to another.

25 MADAM CHAIR: Are there any other

1 questions for Mr. Sheel?

2 Ms. Blastorah?

3 MS. BLASTORAH: I have a couple of
4 questions, Mrs. Koven, following up more or less from
5 Mr. Martel's question.

6 Mr. Sheel, you spoke quite a bit about
7 the need for some kind of independent audit of the
8 Ministry's activities and also for the production of
9 better information on what's happening, if I understood
10 you correctly.

11 MR. SHEEL: That's correct.

12 MS. BLASTORAH: Now, is the sort of thing
13 in terms of the information that you would be looking
14 for, would that be, for instance, information on the
15 type, by way of species and age class and so on, of
16 forest that is in existence at the present time?

17 MR. SHEEL: Any information that has to
18 do with the forestry in its present form, in its future
19 form, any forms that are changing, information that the
20 MNR -- I believe MNR have got some very, very
21 responsible people and some very knowledgeable people
22 working for them.

23 Unfortunately, they work for a Ministry
24 who is under the whims of the particular government
25 that's in power. And while we have some very expert

1 people there, quite often their expertise falls upon
2 deaf ears because somebody who is writing the official
3 cheque says we can't do it your way, it's too
4 expensive, even though it's correct, we are going to do
5 it this way.

6 When information is found out -- or asked
7 for as to why did this project fail, then the
8 parties -- it seems that the information as to why
9 something failed, why things weren't done differently,
10 they're not available.

11 MS. BLASTORAH: The reason I am asking is
12 because as an individual you probably haven't had an
13 opportunity to review the Ministry's terms and
14 conditions that they are proposing to this Board, and I
15 just wanted to bring to your attention the fact that
16 the Ministry has proposed a number of annual and
17 five-year reports; one being a five-year state of the
18 forest report and annual reports dealing with different
19 activities and effectiveness and so on, as well as a
20 proposal by the Ministry for five-year independent
21 audits of not only FMAs, but also selected Crown units.

22 Would that kind of independent audit and
23 those kinds of informational reports address some of
24 your concerns?

25 MR. SHEEL:- What we are asking for there

1 is an auditor who can take these comments and actually
2 assess them and do something with them.

3 And, like, when the Ministry gives them a
4 direction or a suggested direction, it doesn't
5 necessarily happen, even though they possibly are the
6 people who really know what should happen, it doesn't
7 happen. And then when the information is asked for:
8 Why didn't it happen, some of your people have
9 suggested that this is the way it's to be done, then
10 the people who are at the highest level who are the
11 most answerable don't have the answers. That's the
12 part.

13 The people down at the bottom, the
14 Ministry's foresters are in the forest and making
15 recommendations. These people when you talk -- or
16 anybody has talked to them, they suggest that these
17 things happen, but it never happens. And when someone
18 wants to know: Well, why didn't it happen and how much
19 did it cost, the figures aren't always available.

20 And again, with the auditor you have,
21 part of the problem that I started my summation off
22 with is, the public don't really know, the public see
23 whatever the news media starts off with and the news
24 media says that Temagami has a serious problem with
25 their forests and it seems the media -- if they are

1 showing a camera at logging where trees have been
2 knocked down and the place looks like a total mess, and
3 you say there: Oh, my God, they are right, they're
4 right, they must be doing it that way. The Ministry
5 didn't saying anything about that. Why didn't the
6 Ministry tell us that this is what's going on.

7 Well, really when you start to drywall
8 your new room or your rec room your house is a total
9 mess. You don't look at it and bring up to the fact
10 that five years from now those trees laying down there
11 have rotted away and have become fruit for these new
12 trees that the companies have planted, if they have
13 planted them.

14 The problem is we have many companies out
15 there that are doing a good job and are doing an honest
16 job at trying to reforest. These people and companies
17 are around for the long time, not the short time, but
18 unfortunately we have a few out there who are for the
19 short time and they do -- they don't have the resources
20 of the larger companies, they do as much of the cost
21 cutting, the corner cutting as possible and the havoc
22 that they leave behind they are not going to be around
23 to be responsible because next week they may be
24 drywalling rather than planting trees.

25 This is where an auditor can go in and

1 has the right and has the power to go to somebody who
2 now may be drywalling and say: What happened last year
3 when you were supposed to be regenerating, it didn't
4 happen. Well, of course I did. Show me your books,
5 and have the power to have it. That's basically what
6 we are after.

7 It's something that can educate the
8 public properly, because most of the public get on to
9 the hue and cry as to who is in the limelight and,
10 unfortunately, quite often those in the limelight taint
11 the picture, or colour the picture.

12 And companies going in and clearcutting
13 an area it looks terrible, but as one of the other
14 people had a report here, some trees that's how they
15 will grow. If you select cut, which will leave the
16 area looking pretty, it won't support a species such as
17 jack pine but it will white pine, but is white pine
18 what we want in that area, or is red pine?

19 And then that opens up a whole new
20 question, like: Are we replacing an area with the
21 proper tree? Which I don't even want to go into.

22 MS. BLASTORAH: That was my only
23 question, Mrs. Koven.

24 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

25 Thank you very much, Mr. Sheel.

1 MR. SHEEL: Thank you.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Is Mr. Jason Zeppa here?

3 (no response)

4 Is there anyone else who wishes to say
5 something to the Board? We are going to take a short
6 dinner break now and return at seven o'clock for our
7 final session.

8 MR. LEY: I would like to make a brief
9 presentation, if I could.

10 MADAM CHAIR: Please. Thank you, Mr.
11 Ley.

12 KEITH LEY, Sworn

13 MR. LEY: My name is Keith Ley and I will
14 spell that for you people, it's L-e-y.

15 I'm a professional forester, a registered
16 professional forester in Ontario, I'm employed by the
17 E.B. Eddy Forest Products Company here in Espanola, and
18 I'm the management forester for the Upper Spanish
19 Forest, which is one of the FMAs managed out of the
20 Espanola office here.

21 And I would like if I can, Madam Chair,
22 to clarify some of the photos that I have had a brief
23 opportunity to look at them that Mr. Dicaire entered
24 into evidence. I don't know if you have those photos
25 in front of you, but perhaps we could reference to

1 them.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, Mr. Ley, that is
3 Exhibit 1328.

4 MR. LEY: Okay. As I said I have had a
5 brief opportunity to look at them and if I can comment
6 specifically on the series of photos that are numbered
7 No. 1.

8 Those photos are on the Upper Spanish
9 Forest, they are located in Invergary Township which is
10 very close to the intersection of Highways 144 and 560.
11 As the sign indicates the area was cut-over, site
12 prepared and planted very recently.

13 This is an area that the company's
14 actually quite proud of and we do have plans to
15 establish a scenic lookout or an interpretive area
16 here.

17 The area was cut, it met all Ministry
18 utilization standards, we had no problems at all with
19 this area. The reason we would like to establish an
20 interpretive area here is because it's so readily
21 accessible to the public, anyone driving by Highway 144
22 will be able to see it and, as you can see in the
23 photos, there's up to three age-classes of trees there.
24 There's a mature forest in the back, it's about a
25 70-year-old jack pine stand, it's actually part of a

1 reserve. The shorter trees in front of it are a
2 15-year-old plantation and, as we have indicated, just
3 this summer actually in May we planted container stock
4 there and I don't see any reason at all why we wouldn't
5 have a successful plantation there.

6 If I can go on to photos No. 2, 3 and 4.
7 I believe I know the location of these areas -- of
8 these pictures. I can't be exactly sure, the photos
9 definitely do appear untypical to myself. I would like
10 to maybe speculate as to what has happened here though.

11 The wood we see in the photos, the large,
12 the tops or whatever, I think they are exactly that, I
13 think they are tops that are a part of our process. We
14 haul tree-length wood and it's topped at 65 feet, it's
15 part of our process.

16 Skidways on the edge of road are often
17 used multiple, multiple times. A skidway fills up,
18 there isn't room to pile the wood there, it gets
19 topped, it gets hauled away, and then that cycle may
20 happen two or three times. So you can get quite a bit
21 of residue.

22 Another possible situation here is that
23 some of that wood may have been frozen into the ground
24 in the winter, could have been a winter cut, and if
25 that was the case, I believe we probably would have

1 went back and picked that up.

2 Other than that speculation, all I can
3 offer is that I will go and investigate that situation
4 for sure.

5 Photo 5. That appears very normal to
6 myself. That's the photo of the burn slash pile and we
7 burn slash and tops for a variety of reasons, one of
8 which is aesthetics. After our site preparation
9 program goes by we do get large ramped piles of slash
10 which can be unattractive to the travelling public. We
11 also burn these areas so that we can plant trees
12 underneath those tops, thereby increasing the area that
13 we can plant to.

14 And also roadside slash is a very -- it
15 can be a hazardous fire problem. The travelling public
16 can throw out a cigarette butt, start a fire and we can
17 have quite a problem.

18 Photo 6 or the series of photo 6. I
19 believe that is also on my FMA and that is a poplar
20 veneer operation and E.B. Eddy doesn't cut poplar, that
21 is a third party operation. That wood is probably
22 going to -- or the wood that was there has probably
23 gone to the veneer mill in Cochrane.

24 I think if we get back to some of the
25 issues in the utilization of poplar and things like

1 that, what happened is this wood is surplus within the
2 E.B. Eddy cut-over and there is residual poplar as we
3 know in the E.B. Eddy system and as other people from
4 E.B. Eddy have explained we may bulldoze that windrow
5 it and plant jack pine.

6 When we can get a third party to harvest
7 some of this wood, they come in, but the quality
8 standards that the veneer mill and poplar has are quite
9 high, there can't be rot or stain in the wood and so we
10 do get some residue. And I think that some utilization
11 is better than us bulldozing it.

12 That is really all I have to say, and I
13 hope I clarified some of those photos.

14 MR. MARTEL: Could I ask just one
15 question. I'm not sure if you commented on the water
16 that was there. Maybe I could get that clarified.

17 MR. LEY: Sure, Mr. Martel, I heard you
18 ask that question earlier.

19 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. Martel is referring to
20 photos 3 and 4.

21 MR. LEY: 3 and 4 I believe, eh?

22 MR. MARTEL: Yes.

23 MR. LEY: Yeah. That area from the
24 photos appears to be quite flat and that photo, if I --
25 I'm pretty sure I know where it's taken, is taken from

1 a road which is higher, we end up with a ditch when you
2 pile tops and slash, it could be just be a natural
3 haul. It's not a pond or a creek, it's strictly rain
4 runoff surface water.

5 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you very much, Mr.
6 Ley.

7 MR. COSMAN: Madam Chair, can I just ask.
8 Mr. Ley referred to photographs 1 to 6. Are the other
9 photographs photographs on the company's property?

10 MR. LEY: From my inspection of the book
11 every photograph past photograph 6 is not on E.B.
12 Eddy's timber licence area.

13 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Ley.

14 MR. LEY: Thank you.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Would anyone else in the
16 audience like to address the Board now?

17 MR. McKEAN: A brief presentation.

18 MADAM CHAIR: Yes, sir?

19 DAVID McKEAN, Sworn

20 MR. McKEAN: My name is Dave McKean, I'm
21 a forest technician employed by E.B. Eddy Forest
22 Products. I carry out the silvicultural prescriptions
23 on the private land program that we currently have
24 going on in the Espanola area. My last name is
25 spelled, M-c-K-e-a-n.

1 There was comment made earlier with
2 regard to the leaving of containers of Vision by the
3 roadside on Golds Road. I think the gentleman was
4 probably not seeing what was actually there.

5 I ran that program. We treat -- we spray
6 herbicide Vision on our plantations prior to planting
7 to control deciduous competition that would inhibit the
8 growth of jack pine or tamarack that we are planting on
9 the private land.

10 I guess the easiest way for me to explain
11 it would be to go through the process of a session. We
12 spray our herbicide on the private land with a
13 300-gallon stainless steel ground sprayer mounted on a
14 trailer. The ground sprayer is pulled by a skidder
15 that is usually rented from a local contractor.

16 The herbicides are stored in a secured
17 chemical storage area in Espanola. It's an area that
18 we had made up a few years ago that adheres to all the
19 regulations set out by the Ministry of the Environment
20 and has been looked at by the Ministry of the
21 Environment and approved.

22 Each -- we spray herbicides early in the
23 morning and late at night before it gets dark for a
24 number of reasons. Under certain guidelines in
25 spraying of herbicides we need to have a virtually no

1 wind situation, winds of less than 7 kilometres an
2 hour. They only occur generally very early in the
3 morning and late in the evening once the sun drops
4 below the horizon.

5 We are also required to have a greater
6 than a 70 per cent relative humidity and temperature
7 conditions either dropping or less than 20 degrees
8 celsius. These conditions again generally are only
9 present in the morning and in the evening.

10 A typical spray session for me as that
11 happened at Golds Road there, I would get up at about
12 five o'clock in the morning and go to that chemical
13 storage area at 5:30, load the chemical onto my truck
14 which is signed as a chemical storage area and secure
15 the drum onto the truck.

16 I will also need a helper there and we
17 will pick up pumps, hand pumps for taking the chemical
18 out of the drum and putting it into pails with which we
19 put it into the spray unit itself, as well as
20 equipment, just pumps and hoses used for getting water
21 to mix with the chemical to apply onto the area.

22 All the equipment is taken out to the
23 area and we transport water generally to the sites in a
24 900-litre fibreglass tank in the back of a pick-up
25 truck. We are generally unable to get water clean

1 enough at the sites to mix with the chemical.

2 Vision is a chemical very susceptible to
3 dirt and to the point that if you mix it in water that
4 is has suspended soils and that in it it reduces the
5 effectiveness of the chemical, which also means that
6 when you spray Vision chemical if it doesn't hit the
7 foliage of the target trees and it lands on the dirt it
8 very, very quickly bonds with the soil and no longer
9 moves throughout the environment.

10 So each morning we would head out to the
11 site, my helper would go and get water from an area
12 where we can get clean water, come back to the area and
13 meet me there. We do this prior to dawn so that right
14 at dawn we can start spraying as soon as the area is --
15 you can -- you got enough light there to see what you
16 are doing.

17 We will load the ground spray unit with
18 water and wait until dawn comes, at which point if the
19 wind conditions and temperature and humidity conditions
20 are all good we will load the chemical into the spray
21 unit and start our spray program.

22 The temperature and humidity is monitored
23 throughout the spray program with a thermal hydrometer
24 on the site which tells us the temperature and the
25 humidity in the area and we watch wind conditions

1 visually. Generally, as soon as the leaves on the
2 poplar or the grass start moving, we stop spraying.
3 That is to avoid drifting of herbicides off of the
4 areas that we want to spray.

5 Once the spray program has been
6 terminated at that morning session all the chemical and
7 equipment are loaded back onto trucks, the empty spray
8 unit and skidder are -- a fence is put around them, a
9 snow fence. We use snow fence mainly because they are
10 portable and we are spraying in a number of different
11 sites, and the area has signs posted. Generally I put
12 three signs around -- circling the area so that nobody
13 can approach the unit without seeing the sign. The
14 sign is a chemical storage area sign cautioning people
15 that there is the possibility of chemicals being stored
16 in the area and to please keep away. The spray unit is
17 always on private land.

18 Once the area has been secured, we drive
19 back to the chemical storage area in Espanola and put
20 the chemical and equipment back into the locked
21 chemical storage area and we will go pick it up at 6:30
22 that evening in preparation for heading out that
23 evening.

24 This process is carried out every day
25 during the spray program. It can take a long period of

1 time to spray an area. The gentleman noted that the
2 spray unit was there for quite a while.

3 On that particular area we had a number
4 of problems. We did have some vandalism on my spray
5 unit out there. Somebody who I guess didn't want me to
6 spray trespassed on to private land and went through
7 the fenced area, drained the oil out of my motor and
8 seized the engine. I had to take the motor to a local
9 small engine mechanic and we were down for two days
10 getting the motor repaired.

11 Also, at that particular area we had,
12 just because of the weather conditions, we had a number
13 of days where we weren't able to spray because of wind
14 and rain, and those are the reasons that the area
15 was -- that the unit was there for such a long period
16 of time.

17 MR. MARTEL: But the material was removed
18 nightly?

19 MR. McKEAN: Actually it's only out there
20 for the time I'm out there spraying, it's not only
21 removed nightly, it's removed during the day as well.
22 The material is there from when I get to the site,
23 about 5:30 in the morning until about ten o'clock when
24 I leave the site, and then I take it back at 6:30 in
25 the evening and return it to the site at 6:30 in the

1 evening and return it back to the locked chemical
2 storage area once it gets too dark to spray.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. McKean the photograph
4 we see in Exhibit 1328 which is labeled 8, photograph
5 8--

6 MR. McKEAN: Yes.

7 MADAM CHAIR: --is this your site?

8 MR. McKEAN: No, this is not my site.

9 MADAM CHAIR: You're speaking to us about
10 the way you do it, and --

11 MR. McKEAN: Yes, this is the way I do
12 it.

13 MADAM CHAIR: And it has nothing to do
14 with photograph 8?

15 MR. McKEAN: No.

16 MADAM CHAIR: And this is not on Eddy's
17 FMA or private land?

18 MR. McKEAN: No. What I'm responding to
19 is a comment made by a gentleman about this particular
20 spray area that was false.

21 MADAM CHAIR: Okay. All right. Well,
22 thank you for the clarification, Mr. McKean.

23 Does anyone have a question for Mr.
24 McKean?

25 MS. BLASTORAH: Mrs. Koven, I have one

1 question. Again I unfortunately don't have the
2 photographs in front of me, I'm not sure whether there
3 was any particular photograph he was referring to or
4 just the type of practice in general?

5 MR. McKEAN: Actually I was referring to
6 a comment made by a gentleman who stood up and
7 commented on my particular spray program at the Golds
8 Road.

9 MS. BLASTORAH: I knew we had given an
10 undertaking in relation to photograph No. 8, I just
11 wanted to make sure there wasn't another similar
12 photograph in the book that I hadn't seen.

13 MADAM CHAIR: No, there is no other one.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Thank you.

15 MADAM CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. McKean.

16 Does anyone else want to speak to the
17 Board now? We plan on taking a short break and we have
18 a notice that we will begin our final hearing session
19 at seven o'clock.

20 Because it's election evening, we didn't
21 expect that too many people would be here and I think
22 it's going to be a fairly short session this evening,
23 but the Board will be back at seven o'clock.

24 Thank you very much.

25 ---Recess taken at 6:30 p.m.

1 ---On resuming at 7:05 p.m.

2 MADAM CHAIR: Please be seated, ladies
3 and gentlemen. Good evening.

4 Welcome to the fourth and final session
5 of the timber management hearing in Espanola. I see
6 that the large crowds we've had for the last two days
7 have dwindled.

8 I have been giving introductory remarks
9 at the opening of each session, but I think most of you
10 have already attended previous sessions. Has anyone
11 not attended a session other than this evening?

12 (show of hands)

13 Well, I'm going to go through my
14 introductory remarks again, despite Mr. Martel's
15 complaints, he's going to have to listen one more time.

16 My colleague, Elie Martel. Everybody
17 here will know Elie Martel. He was a member of the
18 Ontario Legislature for 20 years and he continues to
19 represent the interests of northerners and we are very
20 fortunate to have him on the timber management hearing.
21 My name is Anne Koven and I Chair this hearing.

22 Mr. Martel and I are members of the
23 Environmental Assessment Board. We are two of its 11
24 members and our job is to listen to the evidence
25 concerning the application by the Ministry of Natural

1 Resources for timber management planning.

2 We do this on a full-time basis. We are
3 appointed for terms of three years. We have been
4 working on this case for two years now. This is our
5 232nd hearing day. We have accumulated over 40,000
6 pages of transcripts and I frankly don't see any end in
7 sight, although it will end some day.

8 Our job is to sit and listen to evidence
9 from everyone who wishes to discuss this very important
10 topic. When we make our decision we are guided by the
11 Environmental Assessment Act which tells us how we have
12 to consider the evidence we receive and how we are to
13 assess the potential environmental impacts that might
14 be associated with this project.

15 We are glad to have people come to
16 meetings like this. We think it's very difficult to
17 stand up in front of us and in front of other people
18 and tell us what you think, but we certainly encourage
19 everyone to do so and many people have appeared before
20 us in Espanola.

21 There are a few rules about receiving
22 submissions. We will ask people, anyone who wishes to
23 say something to the Board to simply come forward. We
24 will ask you to be sworn in. We will ask you questions
25 about what you are saying, if we don't understand

1 clearly what you are trying to tell us. Other people
2 here, anyone may ask any questions of the speakers.

3 There are a few full-time parties who
4 attend the hearing and I think only three full-time
5 parties are represented here this evening but I will
6 introduce them to you.

7 Ms. Catherine Blastorah represents the
8 Ministry of Natural Resources; Mr. Bob Cosman
9 represents the Ontario Forest Industry Association and
10 the Ontario Lumber Manufacturers Association; Ms. Jan
11 Seaborn represents the Ministry of the Environment.

12 Until this evening we have also had
13 representatives from Forests for Tomorrow, the Northern
14 Ontario Tourist Outfitters Association and the Ontario
15 Federation of Anglers & Hunters. They are amongst some
16 of the groups who attend our hearing on a full-time
17 basis.

18 Everything we say this evening is being
19 recorded by our court reporters: Marilyn Callaghan and
20 Beverley Dillabough and Eddie Dugas.

21 We also have French interpreters.
22 Tonight we have Fabrice Cadieux. If you wish to make
23 your presentation in French, please do so.

24 And I think we can get started. There is
25 no one who is scheduled to speak this evening. We have

1 already heard from all our scheduled speakers, although
2 we have been trying all day to find Mr. Jason Zeppa.

3 Is Mr. Zeppa here this evening?

4 (no response)

5 All right, fine. Is there anyone who is
6 prepared or who wishes to make a submission to the
7 Board this evening, or does anyone have any questions
8 for the Board?

9 We are in a sort of awkward position.
10 Mr. Martel and I are obliged not to say anything about
11 the timber management hearing, about this case, because
12 we have been put in the position of having to make a
13 decision about it and our job is to listen to what
14 people tell us.

15 It's a sort of quasi-judicial process and
16 we are bound to follow certain rules that prevent us
17 from making any opinions at this stage until we have
18 heard all the evidence, or certainly stating what our
19 opinions might be to date.

20 I think if no one is going to make any
21 submissions there is not a lot we are going to be able
22 to do. Excuse me.

23 ---Discussion off the record

24 Mr. Pascoe has pointed out to me that an
25 earlier speaker who was representing the Noelville and

1 District Rod and Gun club had given us --

2 MR. PASCOE: John Craig.

3 MADAM CHAIR: Mr. John Craig had given us
4 one submission that we assigned Exhibit No. 1334 to.
5 We will now call that first Exhibit A, and he has now
6 given us a second part to that submission which I
7 believe are the notes that he read aloud this
8 afternoon, and we will call that Exhibit 1334B.

9 ---EXHIBIT NO. 1334B: Handwritten notes submitted by
10 Mr. John Craig, Noelville and
District Rod and Gun Club.

11 MADAM CHAIR: This numbering system,
12 indeed we did start at No. 1 in May of 1988 and we are
13 up to 1334 exhibits.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Mrs. Koven, perhaps I
15 could take a few minutes of the Board's time, since no
16 one is waiting to speak, and just answer one of the
17 undertakings that was given in Sault Ste. Marie and get
18 that out of the way.

19 MADAM CHAIR: All right.

20 MS. BLASTORAH: As you may recall, I
21 believe it was Mr. Martel that asked if we could
22 provide the unit cost for aggregate being charged under
23 the new Aggregates Act.

24 MADAM CHAIR: Excuse me, which comes into
25 effect in January of next year, 1991?

1 MS. BLASTORAH: January 1990, or January
2 1, 1990.

3 MADAM CHAIR: All right. January 1,
4 1990.

5 MS. BLASTORAH: And as you are probably
6 aware, the Aggregates Act applies to such things as
7 aggregate extraction in both southern and northern
8 Ontario.

9 I can advise you that the forest industry
10 is exempt from the royalty charge under that Act for a
11 one year phase-in period from January 1st, 1990 until
12 December 31st, 1990. That royalty charge is, I am
13 advised, 25-cents per metric tonne of aggregate.

14 MADAM CHAIR: Could you repeat that, Ms.
15 Blastorah?

16 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes. The royalty charge
17 under the Act is 25-cents per metric tonne of aggregate
18 and in the forest industry's case that is not in effect
19 until after December 31st, 1990.

20 The other costs under the Act are a \$100
21 per year per pit permit fee, and an 8-cents per metric
22 tonne security deposit.

23 Now, that security deposit is security to
24 ensure pit rehabilitation and if the pit is
25 satisfactorily rehabilitated, then the deposit is

1 refunded, and if it is not satisfactorily rehabilitated
2 for environmental concerns, the pit is rehabilitated
3 by the Crown and the security deposit is retained by
4 the Crown to pay for that work.

5 Additionally I can advise that
6 discussions are currently ongoing with the forest
7 industry in relation to the charges under this Act and,
8 as I've already advised, there is an exemption during
9 the phase-in period. As I say the discussions with the
10 Industry with regard the application of this Act to the
11 forestry industry are ongoing and so I can't advise you
12 of what, if any, changes or exemptions may or may not
13 continue.

14 MR. MARTEL: That includes contractors?

15 MS. BLASTORAH: Yes, that's right.

16 MADAM CHAIR: For those in the audience
17 who might not understand what we're doing, we have
18 received a number of submissions both in Sault Ste.
19 Marie and Espanola from independent loggers who are
20 protesting the fact that the plan is that beginning in
21 1990 they will be charged to use aggregate for road
22 building, and we asked in Sault Ste. Marie for some
23 clarification from the Ministry of Natural Resources
24 about what was entailed in this Act, and Ms. Blastorah
25 has just given us that. Thank you.

1 Well, I think we are going to close this
2 session. We have had 43 people appear before us in the
3 last two days. We didn't expect that there would be
4 very many people on election night who would come. We
5 weren't able to change the date because it was set
6 before an election was announced, but I want to thank
7 you very much for coming.

8 If you are interested in reading about
9 the proceedings of either this meeting or any of the
10 other evidence that we have received about timber
11 management planning, you can find them in the
12 transcripts that are kept in the local library in
13 Espanola.

14 MS. BLASTORAH: Just following up on that
15 Mrs. Koven, another undertaking that was given
16 yesterday, I believe it was last evening, to Mr. Doug
17 Ogsden who I believe is from one of the rod and gun
18 clubs or the game and fish protection society I
19 believe.

20 We indicated to Mr. Ogsden we could
21 provide him with certain information. We have spoken
22 to him since that time and he has indicated he doesn't
23 necessarily want copies of all of that, but it will be
24 made available to him through the district and we will
25 provide him with whatever copies he desires. Just so

1 MADAM CHAIR: All right. Thank you very
2 much, Ms. Blastorah.

3 If no one in the audience has any
4 questions or any comments they wish to make tonight,
5 then we will close this session of the timber
6 management hearing in Espanola.

7 And we would like to thank everyone in
8 Espanola very much. There has been a lot of
9 participation in the hearing, and thank you.

10 Good night.

11 ---Whereupon the hearing was adjourned at 7:20 p.m., to
12 be reconvened at the Senator Hotel, 14 Mountjoy
13 South, Timmins, Ontario on the 11th day of
14 September, 1990, commencing at 2:00 p.m.

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